

THE PORTSMOUTH HERALD.

VOL. XVI., NO. 4839

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1900,

PRICE 2 CENTS

HENRY PEYSER & SON'S Suits and Trousers have given complete satisfaction to wearers of good clothing in the past, and are offered in such variety of fabrics this season that judicious purchasers cannot escape their many excellent qualities. Verily, fine works and glowing paragraphs may assist in the sale, but these clothes are so made that no fluency of language is required in the transaction, for they speak for themselves: their form, their workmanship, their material, all show forth in no uncertain language their beauty and their merits.

In the Furnishing Dept.—New lines of Neglige Shirts in latest novelties, fresh stock of Fancy Hosiery and Summer Neckwear.

Ladies', Misses', Men's and Boys' Bathing and Athletic Suits, Rowing Shirts, Tights, Bathing Shoes and Caps.

HENRY PEYSER & SON.

"HAMMOCKS"
From 75 Cents to \$4.00 Each.

"FISHING TACKLE,"
"SPORTING GOODS,"
"FIRE ARMS,"

A. P. WENDELL & CO.'S
2 MARKET SQUARE.

TAKE NOTICE.

Now is the time to buy HARNESES; we have a few at low prices. They will be higher.

JOHN S. TILTON'S
Congress Street.

- MUSIC -

Lawn Parties or Indoor or Outdoor Entertainments

R. L. REINERWALD,
BANDMASTER U. S. NAVAL BAND AND ORCHESTRA.

CALL AT 6 COURT ST., PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

PUPILS TAUGHT ON CORNET AND VIOLIN.

ANY NUMBER OF PIECES FURNISHED.

HERALD ADS GIVE BEST RESULTS

Try One And Be Convinced.

CEMETERY LOTS CARED FOR

AND TURFING DONE.

WITH increased facilities the subscriber is again prepared to take charge and keep in order such lots in any of the cemeteries of the city as may be intrusted to his care. He will also give careful attention to the turning, grading of them, also to the cleaning of monuments and headstones, and the removal of boulders in addition to work at the cemetery he will do turfing and grading in the city at low prices.

Wm. J. GRIFFIN

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DELIVER

COAL

IN BAGS

NO DUST NO NOISE

111 Market St Telephone. 2-

YANGTSUN TAKEN

Allies Captured The Place
Last Monday.

They Lost 200, Mostly Killed,
In Doing It.

The First Tidings Come From American
Officers.

WASHINGTON, August 9. — The announcement of the capture by the allies of Yang-tsun, the first objective point on the road to Peking, was the supreme news from China today. The first word of the capture, which was effected last Monday, came in a brief despatch to the signal bureau of the war department, from Col. Shrivens, the signal corps officer at Che-Foo. This despatch was as follows:

Che-Foo, August 9. — Signals, Washington, August 6. Yangtsun captured today. Wire us. Need own transportation. All well. SHRIVENS.

A half hour after the receipt of Col Shrivens' message came a cablegram from General Chaffee to the war department, giving additional details of the capture, which, it seems, was accomplished at the cost of sixty casualties among the Americans. General Chaffee's cablegram was as follows:

Yang-tsun, August 6, via Che-Foo. — Yang-tsun occupied today. Wounded, Second Lieutenant Frank R. Long, Ninth United States Infantry, moderate. Casualties about sixty men of Ninth, Fourteenth Infantry and Battery F, Fifth artillery. Nearly all of Fourteenth. Will send names later. Large number of the men prostrated by heat and fatigue. (Signed) CHAFFEE.

Hardly less important than these two despatches received by the war department was one from General Terauchi, the second in command of the allies, which was sent to the war office of Japan and thence transmitted to the Japanese legation in this city. It said that the strength of the international forces in China would total 50,000 men by August 15th and at that time the real advance upon Peking would commence. General Terauchi's despatch also said that on August 4th, the date it was sent, the movement upon the Chinese capital had not begun. At first, this statement seemed incomprehensible, in view of the fact that fighting had already occurred between Tien Tsin and Peking, but the accompanying statement that the foreign internationals would number 50,000 by August 15th, when the real advance would begin, made clear the general meaning and reconciled it with General Chaffee's despatch. The present movement of the 16,000 foreign troops toward Peking may be termed a reconnaissance. The capture of Yang-tsun is a stroke of strategic importance, in the fast maturing plans of the allies. It is fifteen miles beyond Tien Tsin and a little less than a quarter of the distance to Peking. Col. Shrivens' remark, "Wire us," has much meaning. It is believed to indicate that telegraphic communication between the advancing column and Tien Tsin is complete, and makes possible the speedy transmission of messages to and from the front. The fact that Yang-tsun was taken on the day after the battle at Piesang is termed a highly successful achievement, as it was thought to be a stronghold whose capture might occasion the allies considerable trouble.

BOLD PLOT IN PRETORIA.
PRETORIA, August 9. — All the preparations had been made to take Lord Roberts prisoner and to shoot the other British officers. The plot was only discovered at the last moment. The conspirators numbered about fifteen. The plan was to set fire to the houses in the extreme western part of the city, where it was expected the troops would gather. Then the plotters were to forcibly enter the houses occupied by the British officers, which had previously been marked, and kill the occupants. All the Boer sympathizers were in the plot and had been told off to seize Lord Roberts and hurry with him to the nearest commando. Horses for this had been secured. Then the British learned the names of the ringleaders and they were arrested. The affair has caused tremendous excitement here.

BASE BALL.
The following is the result of the games played in the National league yesterday:

Pittsburg 2, Boston 3, ten innings; at Pittsburg.
Cincinnati 3, New York 5; at Cincinnati.
Chicago 5, Philadelphia 1; at Chicago.
St. Louis 3, Brooklyn 7; at St. Louis.

TO SAVE HER CHILD.
From frightful disfigurement Mrs. Nannie Calliger, of LaGrange, Ga., applied Bucklen's Arnica Salve to great sores on her head and face, and writes its quick cure exceeded all her hopes. It works wonders in Sores, Bruises, Skin Eruptions, Cuts, Burns, Scalds and Piles. 25c. Cure guaranteed by the Globe Grocery Co.

Lots Of Volunteers.
BERLIN, August 9. — It is understood that the number of reserves who have volunteered for service in China is 120,000. Of these a corps not exceeding 20,000 will be formed.

Fowler Protests.
WASHINGTON, August 9. — Acting Secretary of State Adee has given out for publication the following despatch from Consul Fowler, at Che-Foo, which was received at eleven o'clock tonight: August 9th, Secretary of State, Washington: Morning of 8th, telegraphed governor yesterday a protest against

limited correspondence with Conger, and requesting to send to Peking. Received answer as follows: Note from Tsung-li Yamen, of 5th, says Yamen just received edict authorizing peaceful and secret telegrams between ministers and their governments. All ministers have telegrams for transmission. After these are forwarded, proposed next to send originals to consuls for verification. (Signed) FOWLER.

The Allies' Losses.

LONDON, August 10, 3:00 A. M. — In the capture of Yang-tsun, the loss of the allies, according to a despatch to the Daily Express from Che-Foo, purporting to be an account of that engagement, and dated the 8th, was 200, a majority of whom were killed. "The allies marched on Yang-tsun," says the report, "at dawn Monday. They found 1500 Chinese well entrenched to the east of the river. After four hours of heavy fighting, these were driven from their fortified works." A despatch to the same paper from Tien Tsin, dated the 8th, tells of a reconnaissance by the Japanese on that morning from Hui-Ku, when a strong force of Chinese was discovered well fortified at Wei-Ho. The Chinese were superior in numbers and after standing the fire from seven guns, the Japanese retired upon Hui-Ku, with a loss of three killed and twenty wounded, but only after capturing 200 horses. Aside from these despatches, General Chaffee's cablegram is the only thing in the morning papers telling of the capture of Yang-tsun. The editorials generally speak of the progress of the advance on Peking as splendid, but one that cannot be maintained at the present rapid pace, as the concentration of supplies and the establishment of bases must cause delay.

Not To Be Protested.

WASHINGTON, August 9. — The state department has received a cablegram from Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai, announcing that a contingent of British forces had been landed for the protection of the foreign settlement. While no protest had been made by the American consul, the merchants in Shanghai disapproved Admiral Seymour's action, on the ground that it would excite the anti-foreign Chinese. It has been learned at the state department that this government will enter no protest, believing it to be the right of any power to land troops for the protection of its subjects, when they are deemed in danger.

Anticipated With Anxiety.

WASHINGTON, August 9. — The clash at Yang Tsen between the allies and the Chinese had been anticipated with great anxiety by the officials here, for it was thought that the engagement would prove a tremendous one. The Chinese were believed to number upwards of 30,000 and to be very strongly entrenched.

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BISHOP HEALY BURIED.

PORTLAND, ME., August 9. — The funeral of the Rt. Rev. Augustine Healy, Roman Catholic bishop of Maine, was held this forenoon at the cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, in the presence of an immense throng of people. The steps were filled and the line extended out to the middle of Cumberland street. The cathedral was elaborately draped in black and white and presented an imposing appearance. There were no flowers, this being in accordance with the request of the late bishop. In the great congregation were noticed many of the leading citizens of Portland, Catholics and Protestants alike. There were in attendance Archbishop Williams of Boston and Archbishop Bruchesi of Montreal, Bishops Beavan of Springfield, Bradley of Manchester, Michael of Burlington, Tierney of Hartford and Harkins of Providence. More than 100 priests were present from all parts of New England. Requiem high mass was celebrated by Archbishop Williams, during the progress of which the two choirs from St. Dominic's church and the cathedral sang with fine effect.

HUMBERT'S OBSEQUIES.

ROME, August 9. — With as much simplicity as the last rites of a king would permit, the remains of the late King Humbert of Italy received their last honors and tributes from his loving country today. The casket containing his body, borne on a gun carriage, preceded by his general aide-de-camp, carrying his sword, followed by his favorite war horse, and surrounded by those who were closest to him in the councils of state, was deposited, after an imposing ceremony, in the Pantheon here. The city was a mass of sombre decoration, giving Rome the appearance of being weighted down by deep grief and sorrow.

NEW POSTAL ORDER.

WASHINGTON, August 9. — A circular has been issued by the war department, giving an order of the postoffice department to the effect that henceforth all postal affairs in the Philippines will be under the control of the governor general.

SPECIAL SERVICES.

PARIS, August 9. — In almost every city of France, special services have been held today in memory of King Humbert.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, August 9. — Forecast for New England: Generally fair Friday and Saturday, not so warm Friday, light to fresh northwest winds.

CENSUS RETURNS ALL IN.

The last New Hampshire town sent in its census returns on Thursday and the work of Census Supervisor Daniel F. Healy is now practically complete. The lateness of some of the rural enumerators was due to large territory in some cases and to illness in others.

The original estimate for the state will be slightly increased from the original given two or three weeks ago and will be in the very close vicinity of 410,000. The first estimate to be given out was 407,000. The additional schedules and the latest collected figures increases this to the figures now given. Of the cities Berlin gains the greatest, as she has nearly tripled her original figures, and now stands as a city of about 9000 inhabitants. It is understood that Concord gains a greater percent than Nashua, though this has not been verified.

ANTI-TOBACCO LEAGUE.

The following are the officers of the new Boys' Anti-Tobacco league, organized under the auspices of the W. C. T. U.:

President, H. L. Robinson;
Vice President, Frank Randall.
Secretary, Charles Towle;
Treasurer, Curtis Matthews;
Attorney, Willie Hart.
Twenty boys signed the pledge.

HAD AN OUTING.

Members of Canton Parker, P. M., of Dover, accompanied by their ladies to the number of sixty, arrived in this city on Thursday morning and at once boarded a special car for Hampton Beach, where they passed the day, having dinner and making their headquarters at Outler's Sea View house.

AROUND THE CITY.

Trial Justice Neal of the Kittery police court has been severely criticised by some persons for his invariable rule of sending drunks and brawlers convicted in his court to the county jail in Alfred, but the criticism is undeserved, in the opinion of the best citizens of the town. The infliction of a fine, nine cases out of ten, punishes the members of the family of the convicted person more than it does the culprit, for they have to shoulder the real burden, while suspended sentences, as practised by some judges, are little more than a farce as far as justice is concerned and seem to place little restraint on continued misdeed. The right of appeal and trial by jury is open to those who may think they are too severely dealt with.

The barbers of the city occasionally talk of coming to an agreement to close all the shops every evening with the exception of Saturday evening at six o'clock, that they may be allowed to have the evenings with their families and to live a little like other people, have needed rest and a chance to enjoy things they are now deprived of participating in and which they have almost concluded never to expect. With the exception of the druggists, their doors are the last to close and they are among the first to open. They even get along without a half holiday, one day in the week, as is the case in many cities.

One of the latest places for the Old Home Week stamp is on trunks. Several of these stamps have been noticed on the baggage of people who have passed through the city on the way down in Maine, during the week. The stamp marks the mission of the owner as distinctly as a white ribbon signifies the bridal trip.

Local gardeners welcomed the recent rain, even though there was not enough of it to meet their wishes. It was also beneficial to the general public in laying the dust on streets to which the sprinkling carts are almost unknown.

The campaign literature has begun to arrive in the mails and from now until the important decision of the people in November, there will be plenty of reading matter for the average voter. This class of matter is coming a little earlier than usual and has the suggestion of a flood later. It is doubtful if these political pamphlets carry much conviction, one way or the other, in regard to the questions of the campaign, yet some of the stuff has valuable references from which to make a stock argument.

In many places in town the drought has worked havoc with the lawns. This is more especially true in some of the places where now turf was laid at the beginning of the season. These places are almost red from the burning they have received.

Portsmouth people are becoming pretty well acquainted with the automobile, for hardly a day passes without one of these modern machines passing through the city, nearly all of them on the run from Portland to Boston, going either one way or the other. Horses take but very little notice of the machines, one reason being that the animals have become accustomed to the electric cars, which, to the average horse, must be more terrifying than the auto.

If those lectures at Graceland are not being attended, those who fail to do so

"Put Money In Thy Purse."

Nobody suffering from brain-fag, lack of energy, or "that tired feeling" ever puts money in his purse. Lassitude and listlessness come from impure, sluggish blood that simply oozes through the veins. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure and gives it life, vigor and vim.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

are missing some very profitable occasions. The subjects cannot fail to interest everyone and are worth an especial effort to enjoy.

THE STRAGGLER.

STATE NEWS.

Items of Interest to People in This Part of New Hampshire.

The population of the state will not be far from 410,000.

George S. Ballows of Littleton died on the 7th.

New Hampshire pensions—Increase, Cortland Hall, Claremont, \$14; original widows, etc., Elizabeth M. Paige, Andover.

The reunion of the descendants of Moses and Reuben Batchelder of Hampton Falls, which was held at Dearborn academy in Seabrook Thursday, was largely attended.

There are 96 persons living in Rye who are more than 70 years of age. The oldest, Mrs. Charlotte Mardon, is 97, two are 88, one 86, two 85, two 84, five 83, six 82, two 81, four 80.

The Dover and Somersworth base ball teams will play the third of their series of seven games at Central park Saturday afternoon. Ira Newick of Portsmouth and Barker of Farmington will be the battery for Dover.

Canton Parker, Patriarch Militant of Dover held an enjoyable outing at Hampton beach Thursday. The members were accompanied by their wives and lady friends and the affair was a highly enjoyable one in every respect.

Prof. C. C. Bonetto, the Rochester fair acrobat, who was at Hampton beach all last week, will give balloon ascensions and parachute drops there at five o'clock Friday and Saturday afternoon. In addition he will make a slide for life from the top of the Casino to the ground, suspended by his teeth.

C. N. Currier a member of the class of '99, Dartmouth, who was accidentally hit in the face by a falling brick at Hanover on the occasion of the removal of the chimney where the power station now is, has made suit against Dartmouth college to recover \$50,000. Mr. Currier was unfortunate enough to almost lose the sight of one eye, beside sustaining some more disfigurements.

A SUGGESTION.

I note that the Portsmouth papers—or one of them, at least—are complaining about the tumultuous whistling of river steamers in the early morning. If that nuisance is abated, I recommend that they turn their attention to the absurd and unnecessary banging of the church bells in that town in the early part of Sunday morning. There is one sinner in particular that keeps the rump up, off and on, about all day. As an occasional visitor to the fine old town, I have often marveled at the patience of its citizens under this brazen infliction.—"Dr. Pauglos," in Boston Traveler.

UP-TO-DATE BOOTS AND OXFORDS

AT

DUNCAN'S,
5 Market St.

Our OXFORDS are the handsomest, easiest, coolest and most up-to-date shoes made.

An inspection will convince any man or woman that we are justified in saying we have the finest and most fashionable leathers, most correct and latest shapes. All prices from \$1.25 to \$5.00.

MR. BRYAN IS NOTIFIED.

Great Democratic Meeting In Indianapolis.

IMPERIALISM PARAMOUNT ISSUE.

Kansas City Nominee Dwells at Length on Philippine Policy—Advocates Independence—Text of His Speech of Acceptance.

Indianapolis, Aug. 9.—William J. Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson were yesterday in this city officially and formally notified of their nomination by the Democrats at their recent Kansas City convention to the offices respectively of president and vice president of the United States. The ceremony was made the occasion of a demonstration with which the Democrats may be fairly said to have begun their national campaign.

The notification occurred in the Military park, a beautifully shaded tract of ground in the center of the city. The park contains probably 30 acres of ground, and it was well covered with people.

There was a quite general gathering of the members of the Democratic national committee, while of course the members of the two committees appointed to make the official notifications were also present. The occasion was therefore regarded as of national political importance.

The ceremony was preceded by a parade through the principal streets of the city, which was participated in by a number of visiting and local Democratic clubs. These acted as an escort to the notification party, and the cavalcade was an imposing one. The meeting began a few minutes after 3 o'clock and concluded at 5:40 p. m. Five speeches were made, Mayor Taggart of Indianapolis adding a welcoming address to the notification speeches of Representative Richardson and Governor Thomas and responses made by Mr. Bryan and Mr. Stevenson.

The platform on which the speeches were made was elevated about six feet above the park lawn, and upon it sat the candidates and their families and the members of the national committee and of the two notification committees, as well as a few invited guests. Mr. Bryan sat near the center of the stage just to the left of Chairman Jones, who presided. Mrs. Bryan and William J., occupied adjoining chairs. Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson also sat in the neighborhood, as did Mrs. Senator Jones, Congressman Richardson and Governor and Mrs. Thomas.

The meeting was called to order in a brief speech of welcome by Mayor Taggart of this city, who introduced the permanent chairman of the meeting, Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas.

Senator Jones made no speech upon taking the chair, but confined his remarks to the simple introduction of the speakers to the audience.

Mr. Richardson's Speech.—Congressman James D. Richardson, of Tennessee, to whose lot as permanent chairman of the national convention fell the duty of notifying Mr. Bryan of his nomination, made the first of the notification addresses.

Mr. Richardson said: Four years ago you led the party in the most brilliant manner it has ever exhibited. You then failed to win the goal, the presidency. You did more. You won the respect and admiration of your political foes and the undying love and devotion of your followers. That contest was made by you against stupendous odds, in the face of a hostile press, with unnumbered divisions of your ranks. Congratulations and the country that all these fortuitous conditions do not control you today.

You are by all real Americans regarded as the best exponent of the faith of our fathers, which was and is the declaration of independence and sealed by the blood of patriots. We do say that that declaration is a back number. We solemnly affirm that by the faithful it is yet venerated as the grand charter of human rights and human liberty—ever desired by man. The best of men and noble peoples are its heirs. It is the great star by which our ship of state can be safely guided. We know that it has served our purpose well and gloriously until of late, when another star, the star of imperialism, has been selected as the guide for our course.

Imperialism consists in laying upon the people and collecting from them unequal taxes. It consists in levying taxes on one territory of the United States and not levying the same on other territories thereof. The constitution says that all taxes shall be uniform. The United States. The power to tax is the power to destroy. When those in power proceed, as they have done by recent acts of Congress, to construct a tariff wall against one territory and thus exclude its products from other territories and states of the Union, seek to change, as they may, their exercise of imperial power. No king or emperor can do more.

In the great battle upon us we will make the fight fiercest and hottest upon this monster, imperialism, which always feeds upon the life blood of liberty. The emperor, the king, the monarch, the tyrant. The highest duty of humanity is to help others to be free. The just punishment of a people that enslave and rule over another is the loss of their own liberty, for a democracy cannot be an empire and remain both.

Immediately on the close of Mr. Richardson's speech Mr. Bryan arose. The vast park full of people cheered and cheered and waved their hats and canes and flags for several minutes.

Mr. Bryan said:

Another Declaration Later.—I shall at an early date in a more formal manner present to the nation which you tendered and I shall at that time discuss the various questions covered by the Democratic platform. It may not be out of place, however, to submit a few observations at this time upon the general character of the contest before us and upon the question which is at heart the paramount importance in this campaign.

When I say that the contest of 1900 is a contest between Democracy on the one hand and plutocracy on the other, I do not mean to say that all our opponents have deliberately chosen to give to organized wealth a preponderating influence in the affairs of the government. But I do assert that on the important issues of the day the Republican party is dominated by those influences which constantly tend to elevate pecuniary considerations and ignore human rights.

The Democratic party is not making war upon the honest acquisition of wealth. It has no desire to discourage industry, economy and thrift. On the contrary, it gives to every citizen the greatest possible stimulus to honest toil when it promises him protection in the enjoyment of the proceeds of his labor. Property rights are most precious when human rights are respected. Democratic strives for a civilization in which every member of society will share according to his merits.

As we are arrayed a comparatively small, but politically and financially powerful, number who really profit by Republican policies, but with them are associated a large number who, because of their attachment to their party, are giving their support to doctrines antipathetic to the former teachings of their own party. Republicans who used to advocate legislation now try to convince themselves that the gold standard is good. Republicans who were formerly attached to the greenback are now seeking an excuse for giving national banks control of the nation's paper money. Republicans are now seeking to have the Republican party pay off the national debt are now looking for reasons to support a perpetual and increasing debt; Republicans who formerly adhered a trust now beguile themselves

with the delusion that there are good trusts and bad trusts, while, in their minds, the line between the two is becoming more and more obscure; Republicans who the times past congratulated the country upon the small expense of our standing army, are now making light of the objections which are urged against a large increase in the permanent military establishment; Republicans who gloried in our independence when the nation was less powerful than most of our four great foreign allies, Republicans who three years ago condemned "forcible annexation" as immoral and even criminal are now sure that it is both immoral and criminal to oppose forcible annexation. That partisanship has already blinded many to the obvious facts of the case is a position of the Republican party can be drawn over to the new policies remains to be seen.

Imperialism Paramount.

A colonial policy means that we shall send to the Philippines a few traders, a few taskmasters and a few officeholders and an army large enough to support the authority of a small fraction of the people while they rule the natives. A foreign ally, however, means that we must have a large standing army as its natural and necessary complement. The spirit which will justify the forcible annexation of the Philippine Islands will justify the seizure of other islands and the domination of other people, and with wars of conquest we can expect a certain, if not rapid, growth of our military establishment. That a large permanent increase in our regular army is intended by the Republican leaders is not a mere matter of conjecture, but a matter of fact. * * * A republic can have no subjects. A subject is possible only in a government resting upon force. It is well known in a government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed. The Republican platform says that "the largest measure of self-government consistent with their welfare and the law shall be secured to them (the Filipinos) by law." This is a strange doctrine for a government which owes its very existence to the men who offered their lives as a protest against government without consent and taxation without representation. In what respect does the position of the Republican party differ from the position taken by the English government in 1767? Did not the English government promise a good government to the colonies? What king ever promised a bad government to his people? The whole difference between a monarchy and a republic may be summed up in one sentence: In a monarchy the king gives to the people what he believes to be a good government; in a republic the people secure for themselves what they believe to be a good government.

It is the thought of full citizenship to be enjoyed by the people of the United States and the right of citizenship extended to the people of Porto Rico, while the thick darkness of perpetual slavery covers the Philippines. * * *

If it is said that we have assumed before the world obligations which make it necessary for us to maintain a monarchy, a government of our Philippine Islands, first, that the highest obligation of this nation is to be true to itself. No obligation to any particular nation or to all nations combined can require the abandonment of our theory of government and the substitution of a despotic government. Second, that the nation has been a party to a contract, and, second, that our obligation to the Filipinos who inhabit the islands are greater than our obligation which we can owe to foreigners who live a temporary residence in the Philippines or desire to trade there.

The first obligation assumed by those who enter upon a career of imperialism are: First, "That we must improve the present opportunity to become a world power and enter into international politics."

Second, "That our commercial interests in the Philippine Islands make it imperative that we secure for us to hold the islands permanently."

Third, "That the spread of the Christian religion will be facilitated by a colonial policy."

Fourth, "That there is no honorable retreat from the position which the nation has taken."

The argument is addressed to the nation's pride and the second to the nation's pocketbook. The third is intended for the church member and the fourth for the patriot.

It is a sufficient answer to the first argument to say that for more than a century this nation has been a world power. The United States has been the most potent influence in the world. Not only has it been a world power, but it has done more to affect the politics of the human race than all the other nations of the world combined. Because our declaration of independence was proclaimed, there have been proclaimed, because the patriots of 1776 fought for thirty others have fought for it, because our constitution was adopted other constitutions have been adopted. The growth of the principle of self-government, planted on American soil, has been the overclouding political fact of the nineteenth century. It has made this nation conspicuous among the nations and given it a place in history such as no other nation has ever enjoyed. Nothing has been able to check the onward march of this idea. I can not think that this nation shall rest aside the completed work of a century of struggle against the weapon of physical warfare. I would not exchange the glory of the republic for the glory of all the empires that have risen and fallen since time began.

Mr. Bryan's Philippine Policy.—There is an easy, honest, honorable solution of the Philippine question. It is set forth in the Democratic platform, and it is submitted with confidence to the American people. This plan I unhesitatingly endorse. It called for a candid conference in extraordinary session as soon as I am inaugurated and recommend an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose: first, to establish a stable form of government in the Philippine Islands, just as we are now establishing a stable form of government in the island of Cuba; second, to give independence to the Filipinos, just as we have promised to give independence to the Cubans; third, to protect the Philippines from outside interference, while they work out their destiny, just as we have protected the republics of Central and South America and Cuba, by the Monroe doctrine, pledged to protect Cuba.

In conclusion he said:

I can never fully discharge the debt of gratitude which I owe to my countrymen for the honors which they have so generously bestowed upon me, but, one, whether it be to occupy the high office for which the nomination has named me or to spend the remainder of my days in private life, it shall be my constant ambition and my controlling purpose to aid in restoring the high ideals of those whose wisdom and courage and sacrifices brought this republic into existence.

Wisconsin Republican Candidates.

Milwaukee, Aug. 9.—The following ticket was nominated by acclamation at the Republican state convention yesterday: Governor, Robert M. La Follette; Madison; lieutenant governor, Jesse Stone, Watertown; secretary of state, William H. Froehlich, Jackson; state treasurer, James O. Davidson, Soldiers Grove; attorney general, Fannett R. Hicks, Oshkosh; state superintendent, Lorenzo D. Harvey, Milwaukee; railroad commissioner, Graham L. Rice, West Superior; insurance commissioner, Emil Giljohann, Milwaukee; chairman of state central committee, General George E. Bryant, Madison.

Boer Envoys in Berlin.

Berlin, Aug. 9.—The Boer delegation and Dr. Leyds have arrived here. They will be received at the foreign office by Herr von Bernstorff, Count von Bulow's secretary. It is believed that the purpose of their visit to Berlin and also to St. Petersburg, where they will go next, is to induce Germany and Russia, when peace comes, to try to secure some measure of independence for the Boers.

Center Threat Mills Shut Down.

Lawrence, R. I., Aug. 9.—The mills of the J. & P. Daniels Company (limited) of this city and Central Falls, employing upward of 3,000 operatives, shut down today and will remain idle until Monday. The company officials refuse to state whether this is the beginning of three days per week time or not.

Electric Road in England.

London, Aug. 9.—The town council of Southwark, England, has accepted the tender of Philadelphia and London firm to build electric tramways at a contract price of £87,500.

BOERS HARASSING BRITISH.

A Commando of Five Hundred North of Pretoria.

Pretoria, Aug. 9.—A Boer commando of 500 men, with two guns, is reported to have again appeared at Pyramid Hill, 18 miles north of Pretoria. Scouts have approached close to the British outposts at night. There is some uneasiness here, it being thought by some that there is a possibility of an attempted rising by the burghers, encouraged by the nearness of the Boers in arms. The military authorities are very vigilant, however, and every precaution has been taken to maintain order.

Further re-enforcements are being daily added to the forces surrounding General De Wet.

Commandant Theron, the latest marauder along the railway in the vicinity of Kromstad, in Orange River Colony, has only 60 men under his command.

Tuesday trains running between Pretoria and Middleburg were sniped at by Boers near Bronkhorst spruit. Two men were wounded. A force of mounted infantry drove the Boers off and burned the farms for ten miles around.

General De Wet has crossed the Vaal river, but he is still hemmed in.

The Boers hold a position five miles east of Wondfontein. This is an advance station on the Delagoa Bay line that is held by General French. Every intermediate station is strongly garrisoned by the British.

British Garrison Captured.

London, Aug. 9.—Lord Roberts fears that the Eland's river garrison has been captured after ten days' resistance. The war office has received from him the following dispatch, dated Pretoria, Aug. 7: "Delaware, hearing of Ian Hamilton's approach toward Rustenberg and seeing that he had no chance of capturing Baden Powell, hurried off to Eland's river. Hamilton reported that firing in the Eland's river direction ceased yesterday and that Lieutenant Colonel Hoare's garrison had evidently been captured. Hamilton left Rustenberg this morning, bringing Baden Powell's force with him. The Boers were crossing the Vaal river yesterday. Kitchener is now moving in pursuit. Methuen, on the right bank of the Vaal, has evidently come in contact with De Wet's advance guard, as his guns were heard by Kitchener this morning."

Death of Famous Missionary.

Portland, Me., Aug. 9.—Rev. Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, the veteran missionary to Turkey and the founder of Robert College at Harpoot, died here suddenly last night at the residence of Mr. C. H. Farley. Dr. Hamlin was born Jan. 5, 1811, at Waterford, Me., served an apprenticeship in the silversmith business in Portland from 1827 to 1829, was graduated from Bowdoin college in 1834 and three years later from the Bangor Theological seminary. In 1839 he was appointed by the American board to educational and religious work in Constantinople, where he spent 31 years in successful service, founding Bechoe seminary and Robert college. He was president of the latter institution from 1860 to 1877, professor in the Bangor Theological seminary from 1877 to 1880 and president of Middlebury college from 1880 to 1885. Since then he had been the agent of the American board.

Syracuse Trrolley Cars Collide.

Syracuse, Aug. 9.—A head-on collision of two electric cars on the Syracuse, Lakeland and Baldwinsville railway just outside of this city at 9:15 o'clock last night resulted in the injury of nine passengers. Newton Parsons, motorman of the car leaving the city, had his left leg broken, and William McMahon, a passenger on the other car, had his left arm broken. Eugene McCarthy, a passenger, was badly cut, being caught in the wreckage. Other passengers suffered minor injuries. The accident was caused by the failure to make the electric brake on the incoming car work, and the cars met at the end of a switch. The road is a suburban line going to resorts on Onondaga lake and to the village of Baldwinsville.

Refugees From China.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 9.—Among the passengers on the Empress of Japan, which arrived from the orient yesterday, were 23 missionaries, who were fugitives from north China. Many of them had narrow escapes. One of the number, a Miss Haynes, was in the compound at Wolsheim when it was rushed by the Boers. In company with several others she escaped over a rear wall by means of a ladder. Rev. Jonathan Lee and Miss Lee and Corporal J. Kennedy and Private Scott, who are among the Empress' passengers, were present at the siege of Tientsin. Mr. Lee sustained a wound during the firing.

New Ice Company.

Albany, Aug. 9.—Articles of incorporation of the People's Co-operative Ice company of New York city have been filed with the secretary of state. It is proposed to harvest and deal in ice, to manufacture artificial ice and to lease wharfs and vessels and do everything connected with a general ice business. The company has a capital of \$200,000 divided into 40,000 shares. Of this stock \$100,000 is common and \$100,000 preferred.

How the Grizzly Eats Peanuts.

A man who stood in front of the bear pit at the menagerie in Central park was greatly interested in observing just how the big grizzly bear took the peanuts that one of the visitors was handing to him. The bear stood up at an angle of about 45 degrees, hind feet on the floor of the pit, one fore foot resting on the stone ledge in which the bars of the cage are imbedded, the other extended through the bars to take the peanuts. He did not clutch them under his claws and then turn the claws inward upon the ball of his foot, but when he reached out through the bars he spread his claws apart and the peanuts might as well have fallen from his hand apart. The visitor would place a peanut between two of the claws and then the bear would close the claws together, as one would close the fingers of his outstretched hand. He would hold the peanut between two claws in the same manner that a man sometimes holds a cigar between two fingers. Holding it thus, the bear would carry the peanut to his mouth; then, thrusting his paw out between the bars again, he would open his claw out sideways as before, waiting for another.

"I suppose it must be an acquired taste," said a solemn-faced bystander, referring to the bear's apparent fondness for peanuts. "I don't know," said another man. "I'm not sure but what there are some places where grizzlies live that possess a great fondness for peanuts."

"That may be," said the solemn-faced man, "but I'm sure there's no place where they grow baked."—New York Sun.

BRIEF NEWS NOTES.

The British parliament adjourned. The population of Providence has increased 38 per cent in ten years, being now 173,000.

Eighteen persons near Reading Center, N. Y., were poisoned by eating ice cream. Twelve of them were made violently ill, but all will recover.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States court, has handed down his decision in the case of C. F. W. Neely, charged with the embezzlement of funds from the department of posts in Cuba. He finds that there is probability that Neely is guilty of the crime of which he is accused and directs that the prisoner be held for extradition.

United States Ambassador Choate has been appointed arbitrator between the British and Chinese governments in the case of the sinking of the British dispatch boat Kowshing during the Chinese-Japanese war. The Kowshing, Captain Galsworthy, while conveying Chinese troops, was attacked by Japanese warships and sank off Asan July 25, 1894. Captain Galsworthy escaped to the Japanese, but many were killed.

Shaving a Lady.

A story is going the rounds concerning "Tom the barber," whose dexterity with the razor is a household word in Boudary. A lady just arrived from England drove to the hotel in Bombay which had been recommended her and was given a spacious bedroom, which she was told had just been vacated by a military officer who had gone up country. She was very tired and very sleepy, and after dinner she retired at once to rest, with an instruction that she was not to be disturbed in the morning.

Imagine her surprise when, shortly after sunrise, she awoke to find half her face covered with lather and a ferocious native holding a razor in close proximity to her throat. She shrieked aloud, and Tom the barber, for it was he, fled.

When the alarm subsided, it transpired that Tom had a contract to shave the departed officer at a certain time every morning, asleep or awake, and that he was one of the fact that the bedroom had changed hands. Tom makes it his boast that he can shave a man without arousing him from slumber.—Scottish Nights.

King Humbert's Funeral.

Rome, Aug. 9.—The funeral train bearing the remains of King Humbert left Monza at 4:28 last evening accompanied by the Duke of Aosta, the Count of Turin and the Duke of Oporto. A large crowd witnessed its departure in silence. Telegrams from the various cities and towns through which the funeral train has passed say that the authorities and populace displayed signs of the deepest sorrow and of loyalty. The decoration of Rome is almost completed, and already the scene is extraordinary. Nine hundred municipalities have sent delegations to attend the funeral ceremonies. No fewer than 150,000 foreigners have arrived. Funeral wreaths are so numerous that it is impossible to find room for more on the ground floor of the Quirinal.

Secretary Hay Unimproved.

Concord, N. H., Aug. 9.—The condition of Secretary of State John Hay remained unchanged at 1 o'clock this morning. His family physician, Dr. Adams, said at that hour that he would leave his patient in a short time and return later in the day. He added that Colonel Hay's temperature was the most "bedeviling" he had ever yet come across in a sick person and that his patient's heart pulsation was directly contradictory to his physical condition. There was a consultation yesterday on the secretary of state's condition between Dr. Adams and Dr. Clarke of Philadelphia. What decision they arrived at is unknown.

King Leopold Threatened.

Antwerp, Aug. 9.—Antwerp, an anarchist placards have been found posted on the walls of public edifices here, notably on the palace of the king and on the prison, announcing that the anarchist propaganda continues. The Journal says many anarchists from London, on their way to Paris, have passed through this city, shadowed by English detectives.

Philippine Army Healthy.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Secretary Root has said that the latest reports from General MacArthur showed that the sickness in the army in the Philippines was 8 per cent, which was considered a remarkably good showing. Owing to the lack of surgeons due to separation of commands there were some small detachments without a surgeon, but this defect was being remedied with due diligence.

Postal Receipts.

Washington, Aug. 9.—The gross postal receipts at 50 of the largest post-offices for the month of July aggregated \$3,238,683, a net increase of \$25,392 over July, 1899. The largest increase, 25 per cent, was at Albany. Only nine offices showed decreases. The receipts at New York were \$659,747 and Chicago \$474,751.

Triple Tragedy at Rockaway.

New York, Aug. 9.—Joseph Rabiner shot and instantly killed his brother-in-law, Isaac Rubin, twice wounded his father, Jacob Rabiner, and inflicted a mortal wound upon himself during a quarrel in front of the Holland House, near Holland Station, Rockaway Beach, last evening.

India Famine Relief Fund.

New York, Aug. 9.—The India famine relief fund, contributed to by persons all over the country, has reached the \$200,000 mark.

Rusk and the Veteran.

A soldier who had lost a leg was given a position by Governor Rusk. He had been used to doing hard work. There was not a great deal to be done in the place he was assigned to, and he thought his way into the government of Texas. Rusk and the veteran complained that he didn't have enough to keep him busy. Without saying, the governor said to his visitor, "If you want more to do, do you?" "Yes, sir; I would like enough to keep me out of mischief," "Maybe you would like to go back to the farm and resume your old duties?" "No, governor, I can't earn a cent there to pay all expenses. I like the salary here, but I would like to be a soldier." "Well, I see you are disappointed." By this time the soldier concluded that he had put his head in a place where it was likely to get off, he came forward and slammed an old key. "Do you know like and where the command room is that he has charge of?" "Yes, sir." "Well, do you know what I have done?" "Yes, sir." "I was up there yesterday, and he told me he didn't have anything to do." "Well, if you go up stairs and he'll have to do his work." San Francisco Argonaut.

A GERMAN TO COMMAND

Walderssee Will Lead the Allies In China.

CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF

Has Fought Through Two Great Wars and is a Soldier of Renown. Once Spoken of For Chancellor. His Wife an American.

Berlin, Aug. 9.—The German foreign office in confirming a report of Count von Walderssee's appointment to command in China said this was only to lead the German forces there and that the question as to whether he would command all the international forces had not been settled. Nevertheless all the evening newspapers, including the semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, published the statement that he had been appointed commander in chief of the combined forces. It is understood that Emperor William has arranged the matter personally and directly with the other powers. The foreign office declines to say whether any other powers suggested an appointment. The appointment makes an excellent impression. The British ambassador, Sir Frank Lascelles, has expressed his satisfaction in the most emphatic terms.

The Kreuz Zeitung considers the appointment "an unmistakable proof of the

pre-eminent importance attached by Germany to further developments in China."

It believes that the intrusting of the post of commander in chief to Count von Walderssee is "an expression of the great confidence the powers have in the unselfish efforts of the German government."

Count von Walderssee arrived at Cassel this afternoon to consult with Emperor William.

The Boersenhalle asserts that the czar of Russia has called to Field Marshal Count von Walderssee of the German army an expression of his majesty's satisfaction at the field marshal's appointment as commander in chief of the international forces in China.

Walderssee's History.

Field Marshal Count von Walderssee, who is referred to as having been appointed commander in chief of the international forces in China, was born in 1832, entered the army in 1850 and served with distinction through the war with Austria of 1866 and through the Franco-German war of 1870-71. In 1882 von Walderssee became quartermaster general and acted as deputy chief of the general staff on behalf of the aged field marshal, Count von Moltke, on whose resignation he succeeded to the position of chief of the general staff.

When Prince Bismarck retired from the chancellorship, about 11 years ago, it was reported that von Walderssee would be his successor, and the count's name has since been freely used wherever there has been a prospective vacancy in that high office.

The wife of Field Marshal von Walderssee is an American, and reports have it that her father was a wholesale grocer in New York in war times. As Mary Esther Lea she went to Europe and married morganatically the late Prince Frederick of Sleswick-Holstein in 1864. She was then considered the handsomest and most accomplished woman in Paris. The prince was over 50 years of age at the time, and Miss Lea was 25 years old. Six months after the marriage the prince died, leaving her a fortune estimated at \$400,000.

Afterward the emperor of Austria created the young widow a princess in her own right under the title of Princess von Noer. Two years later she married Count von Walderssee, who is six years older than his wife.

During the short reign of Emperor Frederick Countess von Walderssee acquired great influence at the German court and has since retained very high standing in Berlin.

Killed in a Prizefight.

New York, Aug. 9.—Victor Baldwin, 23 years old, was arrested last night by the police of the Jamaica precinct in Queens borough on a charge of being an active participant in the prizefight which a few hours earlier in the evening ended in the death of his opponent, Ralph Miller, a young man 19 years old. The young men fought at 10 o'clock in a barn, and the bout was witnessed by a number of young men. Miller, it appeared, was getting the better of the argument, when he received a blow behind the right ear which sent him down and out. The boys tried to revive him, but could not, and he died while a doctor, who had been summoned, was attending him.

Train Robber Turns Captor.

San Antonio, Tex., Aug. 9.—The Wells-Fargo Express company has captured a train robber by putting another train robber on his trail. The captured man is Bill Taylor, one of the four men who hold up the Santa Fe train in October, 1898, and killed the fireman. The captor was "Bud" Newman, a member of the same gang, who since turned state's evidence. Newman lost his life in the capture.

Soldiers Prostrated by Heat.

Angola, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Thirty-seven members of the Sixty-fifth regiment, National guard State New York, of Buffalo were prostrated by the heat while on a practice march through the south towns of Erie county. As they fell from the ranks they were gathered up by the ambulance corps and given medical treatment, loaded into farm wagons and carried to the next camp.

Weather Forecast.

Partly cloudy; light to fresh southerly winds.

Parsons' Pills

Doctors recommend them for Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, all Liver and Bowel Complaints. They cleanse the blood of all impurities. Mild in their action. Of great benefit to delicate women. One pill is a dose. Thirty pills in a bottle enclosed in wood—25 cents; six bottles, \$1.00. Sold everywhere or sent post-paid. S. S. JOHNSON & COMPANY, Boston, Mass.

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ADMIRAL DEWEY

In Ten Colors (size, 14x21 inches)

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A form suitable for mailing, by one of the largest art lithograph houses in America, in the famous French style of color-plate work. Every American family will want one of these handsome pictures of Admiral Dewey. It must be remembered that the picture will be in color, a cheap chromo, but will be an example of the very highest style of illuminated printing. It will be an ornament to any library or drawing-room. Our readers can have the Dewey portrait at will, at costs us (namely, ten cents per copy) by merely filling out the coupon below and sending it to this office at once. There will be a demand for this portrait when it is published that we advise sending orders in advance. As many copies as may be desired can be had on one coupon, providing ten cents is sent for each copy. Write name and address plainly, and remit in coin or postage stamps.

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Will be published by us shortly. It is now being printed for us on heavy plate paper.

A form suitable for mailing, by one of the largest art lithograph houses in America, in the famous French style of color-plate work. Every American family will want one of these handsome pictures of Admiral Dewey. It must be remembered that the picture will be in color, a cheap chromo, but will be an example of the very highest style of illuminated printing. It will be an ornament to any library or drawing-room. Our readers can have the Dewey portrait at will, at costs us (namely, ten cents per copy) by merely filling out the coupon below and sending it to this office at once. There will be a demand for this portrait when it

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1900.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

State convention at Phenix hall, Concord, Sept. 11th, at 11 A. M.
First district congressional at city hall, Manchester, Sept. 12th, at 11 A. M.
First district congressional at McDuffie's hall, Rochester, Sept. 13th, at 11 A. M.
Twenty-third district senatorial at Dover city hall, Sept. 14th, at 11 A. M.
Twenty-fourth district senatorial at Portsmouth, Sept. 20th, at 3 P. M.
Buckingham county convention at Hampton beach, Sept. 19, at 11 A. M.
The open grave is more prominent in China just now than the open door.

Very properly, the republican watchword this year is "Keep the scales out."
As for Minister Wu, he isn't saying a word, neither is he dissecting wood. His energies are completely absorbed in thinking.

If it really isn't war that China is indulging in while opposing the advance of the allied armies it is certainly a rocky and highly explosive brand of peace.

If the oldest inhabitant has anything to say regarding the comparative texture of the weather now is his time to speak. But he must have his affidavit with him.

Lentz, of Ohio, insists that he will be elected by an increased majority. Let us be just to his constituents, however, and give them the benefit of the doubt.

Senator Wellington's departure from the McKimley fold would be much more impressive if it were not for the obvious fact that there was no longer "anything in it" for him.

Word comes from Shanghai that the powers are "pressing" Li Hung Chang. They will hardly meet with any success, however, until they press with a hotter iron than they have been using.

The democratic party stands for the "imperialism" that disfranchises the southern negro, instead of the "imperialism" that makes America a world power and uplifts an unfortunate people.

Wearily months and years passed away during the civil war before God raised up for us those great leaders, Grant and Sherman. In his own name he will bring forth the right man to lead in China.

It is intimated that there will presently be a sharp reduction in the salaries of professional baseball players. The game itself is already in reduced circumstances, likewise popular interest in the same.

Another thing to be noted is the fact that Mr. Hanna, who was accused of boosting the price of grain in 1896 for political effect can't do that sort of thing this year. Grain has got ahead of him and boosted itself.

Reports from South Africa say that Uncle Paul Kruger is ready to surrender. If this be true, the venerable Boer leader might just as well regard the relations between himself and Webster Davis as forever closed.

Senator Wellington, of Maryland, is opposing the republican national nominees, but he declares that he is a candidate for re-election on the republican ticket. Mr. Wellington seems to be suffering from ingrowing political convictions.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, describes Li Hung Chang as a public official "utterly destitute of morality or conscience." Nevertheless, events have shown that the wily old diplomat doesn't particularly need those qualities in his business.

The Kansas City platform declared that the war in the Philippines was a failure, and the Filipinos are doing the only reasonable thing in the light of that declaration: they are trying to make it so. It is reported from Manila that "a wave of insurgent activity is sweeping over the islands, and it will probably continue until after the presidential election." It is as much in the interest of democratic policies that Anne I-caw troops should be defeated by rebels now as it was in 1894. The democratic party is necessary to Filipino plans, and Filipino activity is indispensable to democratic hopes.

Porto Rico coins are to be exchanged for American money and the gold standard rigidly enforced. It is strange the Kansas city gathering failed to arraign the administration for this unspeakable outrage on a trusting people. Alas! that a fluctuating and debased currency will know Porto Rico no more forever!

To persons acquainted with the public record of John P. Altgeld his latest statement on the subject of anarchy will cause no surprise whatever. He declares that "all this talk about anarchists is mere bosh," and that the men who have killed or tried to kill kings "are irresponsible madmen." It is evident that Mr. Altgeld is trying to live up to his reputation. As governor of Illinois he pardoned two of the anarchists who plunged the city of Chicago into a reign of terror, and who directly aided in the destruction of life and property. If those wretches were irresponsible madmen that may have been why Altgeld turned them loose on the community, and perhaps he feels that the murderer of King Humbert should be set free on the same ground.

The mugwump is envied by publicans and sinners just now, and knows not where to lay his head. He can't bear McKimley, he can't endure Bryan, he deplores Roosevelt and he shies at Stevenson. He's afraid of a third ticket; for that would condemn him to conspicuous loneliness, and yet, while he doesn't want to be counted, he aches to register a definite kick. The times are out of joint, all the really great men are dead, both parties are frauds and rotten through and through, and the country is going to the dogs at a gallop, with the despairing mugwump on his back holding on desperately to its mane. "That he refrains from taking a shot at himself and going in search of a better world proves that the mugwump's disapproval of anarchy is quite as intense as his disapproval of everything else."

NAVAL MATTERS.

Items of General Interest, Personal Mention and Various Notes.

The Mohican goes into commission on Aug. 10.

The work of pumping out the basin of the dry dock at the Charlestown navy yard has begun.

Secretary Long has approved of the new schedule increasing the pay of the naval draughtsmen.

Capt. Richard P. Leary, the former governor of Guam, is to return to the United States. He has arrived at Cavite.

The torpedo boat destroyer Stringham made twenty-six and one-half knots over a measured mile at Newport on Tuesday.

In accordance with an order recently issued by Secretary Long, the captains of the navy yard tugs at the Brooklyn navy yard now appear while on duty in a blue uniform, with brass buttons and white duck hats. Hitherto they have worn citizen's dress. The change, it is said, was made on the suggestion of Capt. A. S. Crowninshield, chief of the bureau of navigation, who was delayed in Jersey City a few weeks ago for nearly half an hour because he could not identify a tug captain in citizen's dress.

B & M. NEWS.

Notes of Interest From the Boston & Maine Messenger.

The 25th annual fair of the Rochester Agricultural and Mechanical association will be held at Rochester, N. H., Sept. 11 to 14.

Thus far, this has been a very successful season at the various lake resorts along the Boston & Maine system, and they have all given evidence of increased popularity.

Through the leasing of the Fitchburg R. R. to the Boston & Maine railroad the working force of the last named road has been increased by nearly five thousand employees, the total number of employees at the present time numbering approximately 22,132.

The acquisition of the Fitchburg adds considerably to the responsibilities of the heads of the executive, operating and traffic departments, and it likewise adds a large and important summer resort territory to the Boston & Maine system. "This territory is described in an illustrated Excursion book issued by the former Fitchburg management, copies of which may be obtained at the Boston & Maine headquarters.

MAINE NOTES.

R. v. Charles M. Sheldon, of Topeka, is to speak in Bangor on August 31.

Field day at the state reform school will be held on Wednesday, the 22d inst.

Boothbay residents report the driest season for nearly thirty years. Hay is scarce.

The weather man could hardly have granted Bideford a finer day for its special celebration of Old Home Week, Thursday.

Hon. Hiram Tuttle, ex-governor of New Hampshire, and wife are among the prominent arrivals at the Sea Shore house, Old Orchard.

Secretary of the Navy John D. Long and family have gone to Backfield, where they will pass three weeks at Secretary Long's farm in that village, which is his native place.

The launching of the four masted schooner Maud Palmer from the yard of Hon. William Rogers, at Bath, which was expected would occur Tuesday, will take place Monday at 2 o'clock.

A young girl, named Lucy Brooks, stole a quantity of jewelry from Mrs. King of Washington, who is at York and was sentenced to the state industrial school, the same being suspended during good behavior.

The following changes in the Maine postal service are announced. Route 1239, Ogunquit to Wells. From August 3, 1900, change schedule to leave Ogunquit at 8 a. m., instead of 7 15 a. m., arrive at Wells by 9 15 a. m. Balance of schedule as at present.

Joseph Brown of Portsmouth, who says he has been working at his trade barbing in Saco, was arrested by Deputy Marshal Mogan, who found him on Main street reading about the sidewalk. On being arrested for intoxication before Recorder Emery, Brown pleaded guilty and was fined \$5 and costs. He could not pay and went to Alfred jail for 30 days.

BRITISH FLEET.

North Atlantic Squadron to Meet It at Bar Harbor.

Rear Admiral Farquhar will arrive at Bar Harbor Sept. 2 with the North Atlantic squadron to meet Vice Admiral Sir Frederick Bedford of the British royal navy with the squadron under his command.

Admiral Farquhar will leave Portland, Me., with his flagship, the New York, on Aug. 11, for Newport, R. I.

The Kearsarge and the Indiana of the North Atlantic squadron have arrived at Rockland, Me.

The Texas has arrived at Belfast, Me.

The collier Caesar, on her way to China, arrived at Port Said.

The Solace, with the sick and wounded from China aboard, sailed from Nagasaki for Yokohama.

The Newport arrived at Boston and the Dolphin sailed from there for Caspino.

WITH THE THEATRICAL FOLK.

The Village Postmaster begins its season Sept. 2, in Providence.

Mary Hampton is going on crutches as she result of a fall from a horse.

It was very fortunate that the Frankie Carpenter company could be secured for a week here in August.

Reports from Charlestown are to the effect that Charles H. Hoyt is showing signs of improvement in health.

Fred Wright will manage four of the Hoyt forces for next season. He will again "feature" Harry Carlton in A Trip to Chinatown.

CHARGED WITH DESERTION.

William Blackmore, belonging to the marine corps, is looked up at the police station, charged with being a deserter. He was arrested on Congress street Thursday evening, by Officer Quinn. Blackmore had on his "sleeve stick," showing that he had left the navy yard while he was supposed to be on duty. He will be held for the yard authorities.

SHOALS EXCURSION.

Those who patronized the excursion to the Shoals on Thursday evening were favored with the finest of moonlight and a calm sea. Quite a delegation came down from Dover and Somersworth, so that the Viking had a considerable crowd to carry out to the islands. The excursionists returned to this city about half past eleven o'clock.

TO GO INTO DOCK TODAY.

The U. S. S. Detroit will go into dry dock this morning if all arrangements are completed. The tugs Howell and Pisataqua will assist.

PICNIC DAYS.

The picnic days have gone again, likewise the little ants; who try the patience of a saint, When crawling up our pants—Moses Gage Shirley in the Nashua Daily Press.

A WOMAN'S LOVE.

The View From a Woman's Standpoint The Difference With Men.

The great incident in a woman's life, and therefore an inevitable one in the woman of fiction, is love. The most constant element in woman's love, in reality or in fiction, is doubt.

Even with utmost confidence in the sincerity of the love she has engaged few women do not at times harass themselves with the thought that perhaps the man only loves her because she loves him; that in the depth of his heart he is only using her love to his own advantage; that his love, now so ardent, may soon grow dim and gradually fade away.

They seem never to permit such questioning to test the merit of the love they give.

To the lover these doubts are never well defined. They come only in the unexpected moments of complete love.

She is unhappy, and she does not know why. She is despondent, but cannot define to herself cause for hopelessness. She is wounded, but is unconscious of what hurt her. She feels that her soul has gone out to her love; that she must have it back, but that if it is given back she must die. She is so happy, and she is so sad. She feels that she and her lover are all in all to each other, except that she may not be all to him; that she is devoted to him, but he is devoted to her.

And the man, having no understanding of her consciousness, simply berates himself for having at some time, somewhere, in some manner, done something to wound the sensitive nature of this dear girl, or not being able to find any solution of the trouble, he early comes to resolving every shade of difference through the broad, general principle that all women have their moods; that such moods do not really betoken diminishment of affection, and that annoyances of this sort are part of the penalty that man has to pay for the happiness of love.

In the matter of love men and women seem to be essentially different. Man always shows an abounding joy in being loved. It is never perfect happiness to woman unless she can mingle at times with the assurance of a sweet, gentle melancholy, springing from doubts which, if called to answer, she would indignantly scorn and deny.

So it seems ever to have been, and probably it will ever be, so long as this sweet balance, love, impels men and women toward each other.

Perhaps this enhances the pleasure of love. John Keats, with everything of beauty that comes to him, has a joy forever. He is living from his vision and his feeling breath almost ready to leave his dying body, left, nearly as his last word, that his dearest hope of love was of a "sweet uneasiness."—Philadelphia Times.

RICHARD III.

He Was Not, So It Is Asserted, a Hump-backed Tyrant.

His deformity is a great feature in Shakespeare's portrait of Richard, and it has been a knowledge of human nature to explain much of what would be otherwise incredible. It is the bitterness of the deformity which makes Richard hate the world, which hardens his cruelty and sharpens his already keen edged ambition with the desire to overcome the scorn of mankind for defects he could not help by reaching a place where he could put the world under his feet. Yet there is but little evidence of his deformity than there is of his having been born with teeth.

It is hardly necessary to call witnesses to disprove such triviality as this, but it is easily done, and the refutation is complete. No contemporary other than Rous even alludes to Richard's deformity, and these others who are silent are the only writers of real authority. Fagham, the Londoner, who must have seen Richard often, and who was a Lancastrian, says nothing of any deformity. The English Chronicle, a member of Edward IV's council, is equally silent, and so, too, is Comines, although he twice speaks of Edward as the handsomest prince he had seen, thus showing that he noted physical appearance. Stowe said he had talked with old men who had seen Richard, and they declared "that he was of bodily shape exactly enough, only of low stature." Rous himself, in his portrait of Richard, indicates no deformity. The portraits, indeed—and there are several authentic examples—show a man without any trace, either in expression or feature, of bodily malformation. The face is a striking one, strong, high bred, intellectual, rather stern, perhaps, and a little hard in the lines, but not in the least cruel or malignant, and with a prevailing air of sadness.—Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge in Scribner's.

Primitive Incense.

In ancient days sweet odors were obtained by burning aromatic gums and woods; hence the word perfume, which is from the Latin per, through, fumus, smoke or vapor. From this arose the idea of incense in primitive worship. It was used by the orientals long before it became known to the western world. People of the east utilized it for sacrifice in their temples. As incense enhanced the pleasure of the senses, at festivals it was a tribute to appease the manes of the dead, and later in theaters, a disinfectant against the unpleasant odors of a crowded building.

Pliny assures us that incense was not employed in sacrifice until after the Trojan war, when fragrant woods were applied to give an agreeable smell.

In an ancient magical manuscript it is said that three genies should be taken, with three fingers and placed under the threshold to keep away evil spirits which might come in the form of offensive odors.—London Society.

Dreamers.

"Don't forget, Philip," said Mr. Gratefar, "that a man cannot live in castles in the air. If he spends too much time in dreaming, he is likely to find himself with but a poor shelter when storms come on. If a man would have a house of his own, he must build it himself, and he can do this only by faithful, unvarying labor. In fact, the greater part of life, Philip, is spent in carrying the load. And he is happy and likely to have the finest house who recognizes this fact and takes his load up early."—New York Sun.

Womanly Sympathy.

"George Matland left his wife a widow this morning."

"Poor dear, I am so sorry for her!"

"But they say George didn't treat her very well."

"Oh, it isn't that! With her sorrowful face she'll look just horrid in black."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

In Mexico it has been discovered that the administration of honey and oil to patients banishes the pustules and decreases the fever immediately.

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PORTSMOUTH'S SECRET AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES.
WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET.
A Guide for Visitors and Members.

OAK CASTLE, NO. 4, K. G. R.
PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL, NO. 3, O. U. A.

Meets at Hall, Peirce Block, High St., Second and Fourth Wednesdays of each month.
Officers—Charles F. Cole, P. C.; Charles E. Oliver, N. C.; Willis Mathies, V. C.; Robert M. Herick, H. P.; Charles W. Ham, V. H. J. True W. Priest, K. of E.; Allison L. Philney, C. of E.; Samuel R. Gardner, M. of R.; George F. Knight, S. H.

CITY OF PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL, K. O. P. C.
Meets at K. of C. Hall, High St., First and Third Thursdays of each month.
Officers—Geo. S. Kirvan, G. K.; W. H. Lyons, M. D.; D. G. K.; Wm. McEvoy Chan; James Whitman, Warden; J. E. Morgan, Fin. Sec.; Victor J. Murphy, Rec. Sec.; Daniel Casey, Treas.

Meets at Hall, Daniel St., Second and Fourth Tuesdays of each month, except Second Tuesday of June, July and August, and Fourth Tuesday of September.
Officers—True W. Priest, E. R. H. B. Dow, T. I. R. Davis, S.

Meets at Hall, Franklin Block, First and Third Thursdays of each month.
Officers—Edward Voudy, C.; George D. Richardson, V. C.; Fred Joslyn, S. Ex.; Arthur Woodsum, J. P.; Frank Pike R. S.; Frank Langley, T. S.; J. W. Marden, L.; Frank Walsh Ind.; Jas. Harold, Eian.; Joseph Welch, I. P.; Wm. P. Gardner, O. P.

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WARNS CHINA'S RULERS

Washington Sends a Vigorous Note to Peking.

CIPHER DISPATCH TO CONGRESS.

Contents Jealously Guarded—Imperial Edict Grants Free Communication Between Powers and Envoys. Dispatch From General Chaffee.

Washington, Aug. 9.—How to relieve Minister Conger in Peking and avoid war with China are the problems presented to the administration by the recent startling events in the Orient.

As a result of the consultations yesterday it was announced officially that a message to the imperial government in Peking had been delivered to Minister Wu for transmission to his government. The text of the message was prepared by Acting Secretary of State Adee and Secretary Root and in its final form was known to the president in a talk conducted by Mr. Root over the White House long distance telephone. It was announced definitely that the authorities of this government would not make public the text of this latest communication to China till Minister Wu had had opportunity to forward it to his government.

Strong Remonstrance.
Still, it is known that the message is a remonstrance and a protest against a situation which has grown intolerable through the failure of China to fulfill her treaty obligations.

The state department also sent a cipher cable message to Minister Conger, responsive to his message made public Tuesday night and intended to test the assertion of the Chinese edict that free cipher communication would be allowed.

The facts presented by an edict granting free communication with the ministers, together with the receipt of Minister Conger's latest dispatch, which the British minister practically has duplicated, are encouraging to the administration in the hope of a final settlement in peace. China has backed down on the objection to cipher messages and open dispatches for the ministers as a consequence of the successful issue of the battle at Peking.

It is reasonably expected that another disaster to the Chinese arms at Yangtze, if not before the battle there, will break down all remaining barriers and force a guarantee from the Tsung-li-yamen or the Chinese emperor that the foreign ministers will be fully protected, relieved from attack and provided with the food necessary for their sustenance until the powers can furnish them with every other requirement of the dignity of their station demands.

The president therefore does not feel that he is required to return to Washington until next week, according to his original programme, unless some dread catastrophe, not seriously contemplated, yet possible, should compel his presence at once. In such an event, which would preclude war, congress might have to be called in extra session. Secretary Root and Adjutant General Corbin have abandoned all idea of vacations at this time.

Movement of Troops.
The movement of troops for the rescue of Minister Conger requires constant supervision of the highest authorities and cannot be delegated to subordinates in such a crisis as that now threatened.

The declaration by Li Hung Chang that China will resist invasion is considered natural in the circumstances, but is not taken too seriously. Li Hung Chang and the imperial government have made other declarations only to recede from them. It is believed that when the supreme moment arrives the emperor dowager and her bloodthirsty advisers will consider their own safety and the safety of the empire paramount to all other objects.

The United States from the beginning of the present trouble has pursued the policy of pushing to the relief of the Americans in Peking regardless of promises or threats. Now that Minister Conger has declared it to be certain death for the foreigners to leave Peking, there can be no relaxation of the effort.

The United States has declined to negotiate this affair on any basis except unconditional surrender of the beleaguered Americans. That policy will be continued. The American forces will go to Peking if necessary for the protection of our minister, and all military resources of the government will be exhausted to attain that object. There is no purpose of warring upon the Chinese, and yet there will be no hesitation should additional military strength be demanded through China's obstinate resistance, to call upon congress for the means to make war in earnest upon a government whose treacherous course has been a declaration of war.

Has Ample Authority.
In the present emergency the president has ample authority, without congress aid, to send reinforcements to General Chaffee from the United States or from the Philippines for the protection of our minister and citizens. Congress action will be resorted to only in the last extremity. The raising of new troops, their equipment and transportation, would take months, however, and would be pushed.

What is to be done must be done quickly and with the material at hand. Judged by recent experience, the remonstrances called yesterday will bring a reply from the Chinese government within the next 48 hours. It will decide the momentous question involved in the tragic events being enacted in the limited territory between the cities of Tien-tsin and Peking.

The edict transmitted to this government by Minister Wu is as follows:
"An imperial edict of the 8th day of the seventh moon (Aug. 2, 1900), transmitted by Viceroy Li Hung Chang, Viceroy Liu Kun Yi and Director General Sheng, under date of Aug. 4, 1900, to Minister Yang at St. Petersburg and retransmitted by the latter under date of Aug. 7 and received by Minister Wu on the evening of the last named date. It is as follows:

"Li Hung Chang and Liu Kun Yi, in response to their joint memorial proposing the sending of the foreign ministers to Tien-tsin, received on the 8th inst. (Aug. 2) the following imperial edict:
"Throughout the disturbances recently caused by our subjects on account of Christian missions, which have resulted in a conflict of forces, it has been found necessary to afford protection to all the foreign ministers in Peking. On repeated occasions the Tsung-li-yamen sent notes inquiring after their welfare. And as Peking has not yet been restored to order

AMERICA'S FAMOUS COOK.

Mrs. Rorer's Unconscious Preparation For the Work in Which She Is Supreme.

Mrs. Talcott Williams, writing of "The Most Famous Cook in America," Mrs. S. T. Rorer, in the Ladies' Home Journal, says: "Sarah Tyson Heston, the daughter of Dr. Charles Tyson Heston, was born in Bucks county, Pa., in October, 1849. When she was about a year old, her parents removed to Buffalo, where her father became a successful manufacturing chemist and where, as a little girl, she developed a child's aptitude for her father's daily work. She grew up in his laboratory, gaining a working knowledge of chemical methods. Her father led the way in many food experiments. After spending several years at a private school in Buffalo Sarah Heston went, at the age of 11, to Aurora, N. Y., where she took a five years' scientific course, devoting much time to chemistry. Returning to Buffalo, she was graduated from a finishing school for young ladies in 1870. During all this time she had shown much fondness for and skill in cooking. When 13 years old, she took a prize for a loaf of bread and a loaf of sponge cake at a western New York county fair.

"Dr. Heston responded to Lincoln's first call for three months' men and remained in the service until the end of the war, returning with shattered health. The personal sufferings for years of her father's illness, who required the most delicate and digestible food, was Mrs. Rorer's unconscious preparation for her life work. Cooking is often a mere matter of recipes and too seldom based on principles. It deals with details and offers no explanation of causes, but the training Mrs. Rorer had received from her father, a physician and practical chemist, gave this important and frequently omitted instruction. In 1889 the Hestons fled to Philadelphia to live, and the following year Sarah Tyson was married to Mr. W. A. Rorer and has since that time made Philadelphia her home. There her two sons were born. The eldest one, W. A. Rorer, Jr., was sent to the University of Berlin to be fitted for work as a translator. The younger one, James B., is a student at Harvard college. The only daughter died in infancy."

"CAN A MONKEY SWIM?"
How "The Editor" Decided a Bet For an Anxious Inquirer.

All sorts of funny questions come over the telephone into a newspaper office. Somebody is always making a bet on some queer proposition or other, and the decision is left in many cases to some of the papers. No sooner is the bet made than the man who has put up money or promised to do so himself to a telephone answering machine, "Can a monkey swim?"

Some of the propositions advanced are enough to make a man laugh, and some are sent over the telephone just to worry the man who answers the ring and possibly to catch him with some trick. The other day, for instance, some fresh boy rang up a newspaper to ask for a decision on this proposition:

"Is it legal for a man to marry his widow's sister?"
The young man who answered the phone refused to "bite" and told the inquirer that his question would be answered through the columns of the paper if he would write it out and forward it with his name and address. That is the rule in most offices. This particular question never came, of course.

But the other night there came one that was too good to lose, so the young man who received it answered it on his own account.

"We've made a bet," said the fellow who rang up the office, "and we want you to decide it."
"This paper doesn't decide bets," was the answer.

"Never mind the bet then. Just decide the question, will you?"
"Well, what is your question?"
"It's this," came the answer. "Can a monkey swim?"

"What an easy one! The young man at the phone smiled happily as he took his mouth down close to the transmitter and softly whispered:

"Just go down to the lake and look. Then you'll find out all about it." And then he gently rang up and cut on with his work.—Chicago Times-Herald.

How Monotypes Are Made.
One of the most interesting of all the minor processes in the great art of the monotype, which, by reason of the element of accident in the result, sometimes reveals an unexpected beauty of effect. The process is simple. It consists in painting a picture with plate printers' ink on a metal plate. The plate is then put in a press, a sheet of moistened paper is laid upon it, and the roller is applied. The ink painting is directly transferred to the paper, and the proof gives the artist a new reversed. Unlike essays in etching, or any of the processes of engraving, mezzotint, or lithograph, a painter may work with the tools he is accustomed to—brushes. He may vary his methods by raking out lights with a rag, with his fingers, or with soft wood points, but he is not hampered by new tools or by difficulties concerning the preparation of the plate or the printing from it. There are no acids, no brines, no first, second or third states, no expert printer to be depended upon, as in etching. It is in no sense a reproductive process, for the painting is entirely transferred to the paper in printing, leaving the plate blank.—William A. Coffin in Century.

Foreign Flags in America.
The first flag to float over American soil was the royal standard of Isabella, emblazoned with the arms of Castile and Leon. A white flag with a green cross was its companion. Some years after Columbus landed at San Salvador the Caribs planted the banner of England and of St. Mark of Venice on the eastern shore of North America. In the 400 years that have intervened since a variety of national flags have waved where now only the stars and stripes is the accepted emblem. Over Texas have floated the French, Spanish, English, American and Confederate; in Louisiana, the Illinois of France, the Spanish flag, the tri-color, the American and Confederate flags; in California, Spanish, Mexican, Russian and American.—New York Journal.

Padewski, it is said, can play from memory over 500 compositions. He needs to read or play a composition new to him only twice in order to memorize it, and frequently after reading it over can sit down at the piano and play it without referring to the notes.

For all the pretty impediments of the afternoon tea table there is still nothing so popular as drawn linen. There is a tendency to show less and less of the linen. Some of the clothes, dollies and tray serviettes are as filmy in effect as morsels of fine lace.

THE WORLD'S BELLS.

CAPABLE OF MAKING A CHAIN OF SOUND AROUND THE GLOBE.

Bells That Are Famous For One Thing or Another—The Villola of Spain, the Angelus, the Big Unrung Bell of Russia, Our Own Liberty Bell and Trinity Chimes.

There is a chime of bells which, if rung one after another in longitudinal scale, would reach around the world. The bells hang in different countries and have each a separate history. This, told chronologically, would give a record of the world, for the bells reach back to the early Egyptians and the days of bondage. Taken separately they mark historic epochs.

Our own Liberty bell is one of the chime. It cracked ringing for independence—that blessed crack that is its proudest marking—but its sound is still sweetest music. Before the moment it cracked for joy that bell could be heard far and wide, and its peal easily reached the outskirts of the young republic of which it was the prophet.

Spain has a bell that is its prophet. It is its southsayer, oracle and guide. This bell, the famous Villola, has hung for centuries in the historic castle, keeping watch over the nation.

It is the most celebrated bell in Europe, though not proud or handsome. Its fame rests not so much upon its notes, though these are high pitched, soft and clear, nor upon its size, for there are other bells in Spain much larger, but upon its personality.

"The Bells of the Tower" have been noted for centuries as having a power of their own. "Ring out, wild bells," means that the bells have it within them to tell terror. And "Chime, ye bells," means they can speak for joy. The bell ringer does the best he can for them, but it is true the bells are a force of their own.

The Villola is a Spanish bell that for years has foretold any impending trouble to the nation. When the father of little Alphonso died, the Villola began tolling in the night and tolled until morning light. In the ten years' Cuban war the bell struck awful tones on the nights of defeat. And when great fires have touched the castle and sickness or insurrection threatened the throne, the Villola has lifted up its voice in warning.

Russia has a coronation bell. It is the largest in the world and weighs 50,000 pounds. Its sound has never been bounded, and it is said, like the emperor's voice, to reach to heaven. It hangs in the Kremlin. It is the emperor's bell and is rung only in honor of him. At the coronation it pealed forth as the emperor entered the church, and its voice announced the coronation of the emperor to the whole of Russia. The coronation bell is a bell ringer blessed by the emperor, the head of the church. The bell ringer does no other work and is always on duty to tell the important events in the family of the emperor.

He is pensioned. He rings when his majesty goes to church, and in case of the death of a Russian monarch the Kremlin bell tolls constantly between the death and the funeral of the monarch. Since Russia is the home of bells, it is not wonderful that it should hold the largest unringed bell in the world. This bell now makes a building in the Kremlin. It was cast two centuries ago, but was found too heavy to remove from the pit.

The Russian monarchs, one after another, tried to have it lifted, and hundreds of men were employed in the shifting of it. Finally the emperor, Alexander II, gave the order. A huge crane broke out and hoisted the bell in the pit. A quantity of cold water flowed in around it, and a great piece, the size of a door, was broken out. The Russian king immediately ordered it lifted to a pedestal and set within the Kremlin, where it is sometimes used as a temple. Its walls are 2 feet thick, and it is 25 feet high.

The "dearest bell" in France are the bells of Notre Dame. Miller's son still lives in the little home overlooking the stone church where the Angelus bell hangs, and every night he goes out to hear it toll, while the peasants bow their heads and say prayers. The bells of Notre Dame are the largest bells of sweetness in the world. One of them weighs 35,000 pounds. The maker who cast it would never disclose the secret of its tone.

The Japanese have the largest bells, but the crudest. So unskilled are they that many of them will not ring, and so they are obliterated from the list of bells. The best bells are a mixture of copper and tin, with a hammer one-twelfth the weight of the bell. The Japanese bells, even if cast correctly, have too small hammers, or they are cast to sound like tin, and the hammer does not strike evenly. One of these, the Little Giant, has never been weighed. It is said to weigh comparatively little, being of some light Japanese metal, but it is 30 feet across. It is used to announce births and deaths in the royal family. Its clapper is a small, elongated affair that strikes with a double sound, and the Little Giant is easily recognized when heard.

The bell of Notre Dame in Montreal is the largest bell in America, but not the best. This attribute is claimed by the biggest bell of Trinity's chime in New York, which is so surprising in its delicacy and so penetrating in its purity that rich and poor alike stand all night in all weather to hear it ring in the new year. The most indecent weather never keeps them away, and so demonstrative do they sometimes become at its sound that Trinity's rector has once or twice forbidden the time to ring at midnight. It is cast in 1742.

The countries of Turkey, Greece, Italy and Egypt have not many famous bells. Bells are not in good repute there from the fact that criminals wear them around the neck and lopeers are strung with them. In the temples the high priests decorate their robes with small, jangling bells, and this is another reason why bells cannot be common. In France they are conspicuously unpopular, and that country is the only one that positively forbids the ringing in of the new year with bells.

The first New Year's chimes were rung in England in 1500, and so quickly did the news of them travel that soon every capital of Europe had chimes. America has the most chimes of any country in the world, and few cities of the United States have their chime bells.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Post Defenders.
Alice will not infect pantries where pieces of gum camphor are laid about, and croton bugs fed from shelves strewn with the coarse salt used to freeze ice cream. The camphor should be used only at night, and all cans and boxes holding eatables should be carefully covered, as otherwise its pungent, penetrating smell will affect cereals, crackers and other foods.

BABOON SOLDIERS.

They Carry on Warfare by Means of Organized Bands.

Man is not the only animal who carries on his warfare by means of organized bands and calls in the forces of nature to assist him. The German naturalist and traveler Brehm witnessed in Central Africa fights that were conducted in as orderly a manner as if the warriors had been really men instead of only somewhat like them in form.

The actors in the play were baboons, and their enemies were in one case the traveler's dogs, though the baboons were ready to fight with any creature that attacked them, man only excepted, and he owed his exemption solely to the fact that the baboons could not often gain a point of vantage.

The naturalist himself was once stoned out of a pass in a very few minutes by these creatures, who sprang upon ledges and stones, looked down for a few moments on the valley, growling, snarling and screaming, and then began to roll down stones with so much vigor and adroitness that the intruders took to flight.

The baboons evidently knew the value of co-operation, for the naturalist saw two of them combine their efforts in order to see a particularly heavy stone rolling. One monkey, bent on making the most of his missile, was seen to carry a stone up a tree that he might hurl it with greater effect. On the occasion when the dogs attacked the baboons the baboons were crossing a valley, and as usual during a march, the females and young were in the center, the males heading the column and bringing up the rear. As the dogs rushed upon them only the females took to flight.

The males turned and faced the enemy, growling, beating the ground with their hands and opening their mouths wide as if to show their glittering teeth. They looked so fierce and majestic that the dogs—Arab greyhounds, accustomed to fight successfully with hyenas and other beasts of prey—shrank back. By the time they were encouraged to renew the attack, the whole herd had made its way, covered by the rear guard, to the rocks, and the 6-month-old monkey alone excepted.

This little monkey sat on a rock, surrounded by the dogs, but he was not long left in his perilous position. An old baboon stepped from a cliff near him and advanced toward the dogs, keeping them in check by threatening gestures and sounds, picked up the baby monkey and carried it to a place of safety on the cliff, while the whole crowd of baboons watched the act of heroism and shouted their battery.

YOUTH'S COMPANION.
Greeley's Writing.

A Pretty Tough Story About the Famous Little Old Editor's Biography.

There was only one printer who could read Greeley's writing well enough to put it in type. He used to boast that he could read the great editor's wondrous scrawl a mile away.

One night the boys in The Tribune composing room "put up a job" on the old man. They took two roosters, made them walk around on a newly inked form, and then ran all over the sheets of copy paper.

The foreman wrote over it in Greeley's well known scrawl, "The Plain Dealer, Congress," and put it on old man Lawton's desk. I think his name was Lawton, but if it was not it does not matter much.

The old printer picked it up, swore a little, remarked that they had to shove the stuff on the old man, as usual, adjusted his spectacles and began sticking type.

The old printer watched him for a few minutes, but beyond a muttered "swear" or two he gave no sign. Lawton went on setting type until about half way through the "copy."

Then he was stuck. He took the copy over to the foreman and asked:

"Jack, what is that word?"
"I don't know," replied the foreman. "You know I never could read the stuff." Lawton took the sheet down to Greeley and pointed out to him a particularly awful scrawl of the rooster's foot, asking what word that was.

Greeley looked at it a moment and replied, with a frown:

"Unconstitutional," of course."

Lawton went back to the composing room and finished his task with the utmost speed.

The old man never knew how the "copy" was produced.—Journal of Education.

Dead Letters.
Just think of it—over 20,000 letters are sent to the dead letter office at Washington each day. They are from all sorts of people and from all parts of the world, and in many cases they contain money or valuable papers.

Twenty clerks are employed to open these letters, and it keeps them busy all the time. The object is to see if they contain money, money orders, checks or any other article of value. If they do, every effort is made to return them to the sender.

When a clerk finds money in a letter, he immediately writes the amount, the date and his name on the back of the envelope, and it is then sent to another clerk, who scribbles the letter to find some clew by which the money may be returned. Sometimes success crowns his efforts and sometimes the puzzle cannot be solved. The address on the envelope, the name of the exchanging clerk, the amount of money and the date are recorded, and the money is put aside for two years. At the end of this time, if no inquiry has been made for it, it is sent to the United States treasury, where the owner, by furnishing conclusive proof that it is his property, may redeem it any time within four years of the day the treasurer received it.—Chicago Record.

Wearing Out Needlessly.
Many people wear themselves out needlessly. Their conscience is a tyrant. An exaggerated sense of duty leads a person to anxious, ceaseless activity, to be constantly doing something, over-punctual, never idle a second of time, scorn to relax. Such are in unconscious nerve tension. They say they have no time to rest, they have so much to do, not thinking they are rapidly unstraining themselves for probably what would have been their best and greatest work in after years.—New York Ledger.

Thin Pocketbooks.
"While thin garments are uncomfortable in winter," said a philosopher, "they are in summer quite the reverse, but it is a curious characteristic of the thin pocketbook that it is equally uncomfortable all times."—New York Sun.

Handel had one of the most phenomenal musical memories ever known. He knew by heart over 50 operas from beginning to end.

Oliver Cromwell had the largest brain on record. It weighed a little over 60 ounces, but was found to be diseased.

GEMS HAVE DISEASES.

Some Lose Color, Some Gradually Fade and Die, Others Chip and Crack.

Gems have diseases just as men and women do, with this difference, that the infirmities of precious stones can rarely be cured. Some gems deteriorate—grow old, in other words—and gradually become lifeless. Pearls are most subject to this fate, and no means have been found to restore them to life.

Among infirmities to which precious stones are liable is one common to all colored stones, that of fading or losing color when long exposed to the light. The emerald, the sapphire and the ruby suffer the least, their colors being as nearly permanent as colors can be, yet experiments made a few years ago in Paris and Berlin to determine the deterioration of colored gems through exposure showed that even these suffered, a ruby which had lain for two years in a show window being perceptibly lighter in tone than its original mate, which was kept in the darkness.

The causes of the change are not very clear, even to expert chemists, but it is evident that the action of the light on the coloring matter of the gem effects a deterioration, slow, but exceedingly sure.

In the case of the garnet and topaz the change is more rapid than in that of the ruby and sapphire, but there is a curious difference in the result in topaz and garnet, for while the latter grows lighter the former appears to become cloudier and duller in hue, losing much of the brightness characteristic of a newly cut gem.

For ages the opal has had the unenviable reputation of being the most unlucky of gems, and it is believed that the jewellers themselves were originally responsible for some of the superstitions and hard luck stories connected with it, since to the polisher and setter it is one of the most troublesome of gems.

Microscopists say that the prismatic colors and fire of the opal are due to myriads of minute cracks in the body of the stone, the edges of which reflect the light at different angles and give the hues so much admired. A stone full of cracks is liable to split in two at any time, and disasters of this kind, especially in the process of grinding and polishing, have occurred so often that every gem polisher house has its store of hard luck stories in connection with the opal.

After the gem is set and sold the bad luck taken off the mind of the manufacturer and transferred to that of the wearer. Opals that have successfully passed the ordeals of grinding, polishing and setting do not often crack afterward, but it is best not to expose them to even the moderate heat involved by the wearer sitting in front of an open fire, for the opal is composed principally of silicic acid, with from 6 to 13 per cent of water, a combination which renders them very treacherous objects. The idea that they are otherwise unfortunate in the sense that they bring disaster to the wearer may be dismissed as superstitions.

Of all precious stones, however, the opal is the most open to be diseased.—New York Herald.

On a Business Deal.
The object of his affections lives way out in the suburbs, but true love laughs at distance as it does at a good many other impediments. He was out there every evening, most of the afternoons and not less than half the forenoons. Her father is very justly classed among the stern parents, as they are viewed from the standpoint of youth, and peremptorily called a bear.

"See here," he began after cornering the youth in the library. "This continuous performance business must stop. A young man like you should have something useful to add to the world, not just loafing around and being a nuisance. You're coming or going about all the time. I would be doing my plain duty to stop the whole business short off, but I've arbitrated with the women folks, and here's the plan. I'll give you 12 of these tickets. Each one is good for a single admission to this house. The dozen must do you for a month, no matter if you use them all the first week. A ticket has to be laid on my desk every time you call, and if there's any hindrance, counterfeiting of tickets or any other attempt to beat the count the whole contract will be thereby canceled and you couldn't get in here with a jimmie."

The contract, thus regulated, goes merrily on.—Detroit Free Press.

Stale Bread.
Americans are sometimes accused of having too great a fondness for husk-bread and are told that stale bread is wholesome. If that is true, the Assyrian loaf that was recently discovered by a French explorer ought to be a particularly desirable bit of nourishment.

It is supposed to have been baked somewhere about the year 550 B. C. and was in excellent condition when found. He who should be fortunate or unfortunate enough to partake of that loaf ought not to be troubled with indigestion. It is sufficiently stale to suit the most rigid upholder of a careful system of diet.

The bread is bun shaped and was found wrapped in a cloth in a tightly sealed earthen jar.

Some decidedly ancient loaves were found a few years ago at Pompeii. An oven, well preserved, was unearthed, and in it were resting several charred loaves upon which the baker's name was still plainly to be seen.

The bakers of Pompeii made their loaves round, with indentations that permitted them to be broken into eight parts. Similar loaves are baked in the present day in Calabria and Sicily.—Youth's Companion.

Boston's Art Exhibition.
An art exhibition will be held in Boston in the spring in which will be examples of applied art, including designing, bookbinding, engraving, printing, stone carving, pottery, electric and gas fixtures, lamps, iron, brass, bronze and other metal work, mural decorations, stained glass, furniture and many other things which are comprised in the category of arts and crafts. The exhibition will be open to New England exhibitors.

Her Mistake.
The infant of the household was in its cradle. The head of the house was at home, peevish and fault-finding. At length he became unmanageable, and the mother, in a fit of passion, said to the child:

"You're doing nothing but make mistakes tonight," he growled.

"Yes," she answered meekly. "I began by putting the wrong baby to bed."—London Fun.

DR. PIERCE'S Favorite Prescription

"I am so grateful to you for your advice," says Mrs. Sidney B. Oak, of Whitwell, West Virginia Co., Va. "When I commenced your medicines I had been treated by different doctors for three months or more, but would only receive partial relief for a short while and then would be worse than before. Was confined to my bed most of the time. At the time I commenced your treatment my left side was completely paralyzed. Had no desire to eat anything; bowels costive all the time. Nerve were all unstrung, so I could not bear the least noise. I also suffered from diseased ovaries and female weakness. But thanks to my Maker and you, after following your advice, I am able to do all my washing, sewing and house work in general. I haven't had a spasm in two months. Left off medicines about one month ago. Didn't think it necessary to continue them longer. I have taken about seven bottles of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, seven of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and two vials of 'Pleasant Pellets.' I heartily recommend those medicines to all suffering as I was."

makes weak women STRONG, sick women WELL.

THE FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
OF PORTSMOUTH N. H.

Have just completed a new system for bottling the

-OLD INDIA-PALE ALE-

Directions:—One small glass full four times a day, before eating and going to bed.

It is bright and sparkling and has a nice creamy taste, and is prescribed by the doctors generally as a restorative for nervous people. There are but few medicines equal to this. Many people who are weak find that a glass taken at night secures them a continuous and refreshing sleep. As a tonic for ladies and invalids it has no equal.

It is a food as well as a medicine. It is bottled by the Newfields Bottling Co. only.

It is put up in cases of two dozen pints.

For further particulars write to the

Newfields Bottling Co.

NEWFIELDS, N. H.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR

Ralston

The 5 Minute Breakfast Food

Isles of Shoals S. S. Co.
SEASON OF 1900.

TIME TABLE,
Commencing June 26, 1900.

Portsmouth and Isles of Shoals.

STEAMER VIKING
In Effect April 27, 1900.

Until further notice cars will run as follows:
Leave Ferry Landing, Kittery, for York Beach—7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00, a.m., 12:00 p.m., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00 p.m.
For Sea Point—8:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a.m., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30 p.m.

Leave York Beach for Portsmouth—5:45, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 a.m.; 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30 p.m.

A LARGE LOT OF
**WHITE AND
BLACK LACES**
THIS WEEK.
Half Price on the Entire Lot.
Lewis E. Staples,
7 Market Street.

Yes It's Stronger
Eagle
QUAD-STAY.
Sprockets always
in line.
Road Racer, \$50.
Track Racer, \$60.
The lightest and easiest running bicycle in the world. Come and trade in your old wheel.
**PHILBRICK'S
BICYCLE STORE,**
21 Fleet Street Portsmouth.

**SPRING DECORATIONS ARE
IN ORDER**
Now and we have the finest stock of handsome wall papers, that range in price from 15 cents to \$5 per roll, suitable for any room, and of exquisite colorings and artistic patterns. Only expert workmen are employed by us, and our prices for first class work is as reasonable as our wall papers.
J. H. Gardiner
8 & 12 Daniel St. Portsmouth
**RENTS COLLECTED,
HOUSES RENTED,
AND PROPERTY CARED FOR.**
I am making a specialty of the above and soliciting patronage.
J. G. TOBEY, JR.,
Real Estate and Insurance,
32 Congress Street.

S. G.
BEST 10c CIGAR
In The Market.
S. GRAYMISH, MFG.
Pure Havana.




THE HERALD.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1900.
CITY BRIEFS.
A little wilting in the sun. Beware of dogs during this kind of weather.
The friends of Col. R. N. Elwell are not discouraged over the result in Exeter.
Frankie Carpenter is assured of a cordial greeting upon her appearance at Music hall.
The new timetables for the Portsmouth electric road will be given out on Saturday.
Music hall is to be made the coolest place in the city during the summer theatrical season.
The old iron gas post at the corner of Summer and Austin streets was removed on Thursday.
C. E. Gray will have an exhibit of about twenty-five couples of fancy fowl at the Concord state fair.
Group instantly relieved. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Perfectly safe. Never fails. At any drug store.
The York Harbor and York Beach baseball teams will have another game this afternoon, on the Beach grounds.
Burdock Blood Bitters gives a man a clear head, an active brain, a strong, vigorous body—makes him fit for the battle of life.
Your best friend can give you no better advice than this: "For impure blood, bad stomach and weak nerves take Hood's Sarsaparilla."
Capt. Drew of the tug Cochecho, has been in the pilot house of the tug Piscataqua for the past few days, owing to the illness of Capt. Perkins.
The orchard carnival on the grounds of the congregational church at Rye Center, Thursday evening, was attended by quite a large number from this city.
Grapes are beginning to come into the markets in liberal quantities. They cost now twenty cents per pound, with the promise of lower prices in a few days.
No such thing as "summer complaint" where Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is kept handy. Nature's remedy for every looseness of the bowels.
Arrived:—The barges Proston, Morse, from Philadelphia, with 1065 tons of coal, and Oak Hill, from Philadelphia, with 1600 tons, both for J. A. A. W. Walker.
A special bargain sale of Ladies' Shirt Waists. All the one dollar and a half ones for 50 cents, all the 75 cent ones for 39 cents, all the 50 cent ones for 20 cents. The biggest trades ever seen in Portsmouth. Globe Grocery Co.
The regular meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held this afternoon at three o'clock, at the Y. M. C. A. rooms. Work is to be considered for the coming celebration pertinent to the Kearsarge-Alabama presentation.
Two informal dancing parties are being arranged, to take place in Peirce hall on Saturday evenings, August 18 and Sept. 1. The committee in charge is Misses Langdon, Yates, May Hellen, Louise Hovey, Edith Bradford and Alice Larkin.
Rev. George B. Spalding, D. D., of the First Presbyterian church, Syracuse, New York, will preach at Union chapel, Little Bear's Head, on Sunday, August 12th. Services begin at 10:15 A. M. Subject: "What would St. Paul do in China?"
Every scrap of census information that reaches through the censorship is eagerly scanned and a great deal of interest is manifested in the relative growth of the cities of the state. While nearly everyone expected that Manchester would be credited with 60,000 people there is a good deal of gratification expressed over the substantial growth that has carried the city to the 57,000 mark.
In case the Rockingham county musical festival at Hampton beach this month is a success, and there seems no reason why such should not be the case, as the project is meeting with general favor on all sides, Wallace D. Lovell has in mind another grand entertainment for music lovers, and has already commenced to launch out upon the idea. This will be a carnival to be held during September.
Mr. B. Franklin Sanborn of Brookline, Mass., representing the Kearsarge naval veterans of Boston, was here yesterday and had an interview with Sec. C. W. Gray of the board of trade in reference of the Kearsarge-Alabama celebration. Mr. Sanborn assured Mr. Gray that the Kearsarge association of naval veterans would put in 150 men in line in the parade which is to be held on the day following the presentation of the state gifts to the battleships Kearsarge and Alabama, and he made arrangements for their entertainment in this city on that day.

MUNICIPAL.
The regular fortnightly meeting of the board of mayor and aldermen was held at the city building on Thursday evening, Mayor McIntire presiding and a full board present.
The records of the preceding meeting were read and declared approved.
Petition of A. Jones and M. Gardner for the laying of an asphalt sidewalk in front of their residences, No. 10 and 12 South street, was referred to the committee on streets to report.
Request of Max Siegel, proprietor of the New York store, for permission to place a sign in front of his place of business, No. 41 Market street, was referred to committee on streets to report.
Petition of F. G. Merrill, John E. Dimick, John Grant and other residents of Myrtle avenue for the extension of the sewer on that street was received. Ald. Garrett moved that it be referred to committee on sewers with power. Ald. Phinney saw no reason why the petition should not go through the proper channels. Referred to committee on sewers with power.
The city auditor's report of bills to the amount of \$2635 47 was read, accepted and bills ordered paid.
Ald. Vaughan inquired what the bill of C. H. Magraw for \$39 00 on city lands and buildings was for. Chairman Garrett of that committee replied, "for work done at the city farm." Ald. Vaughan demurred at the approving of the bills until he, as one of that committee, put his O. K. on them.
Mayor McIntire stated that he had received a circular from the Boston and Maine railroad, asking that the city send a written proxy for their 850 shares in the road to be voted at the meeting called on Aug. 23d, to ratify the purchase of the Massachusetts Central. It was the sense of a majority of the board that the city of Portsmouth should be represented at this meeting. Ald. Phinney thought that it would require a joint vote to empower a representative to act for the city in this case. City Solicitor Emery was called in and decided that a vote of the board of aldermen was all that was necessary.
On motion of Ald. Phinney Mayor McIntire was appointed to go to Boston and represent the city of Portsmouth on Aug. 23, and on all subsequent occasions of a like nature.
Ald. Whitehouse for the committee on street lights reported favorably on petitions for are light on corner of South road and Elwyn street, are light corner of Broad and Rockland streets and incandescent light on Brewster street. The report was accepted.
Ald. Gray for the committee on claims requested more time on the Sanborn and Atwell claims. Granted.
Ald. Phinney, for the committee on securing suitable playground for the school children, asked for more time. Granted.
Ald. Phinney asked if the committee on sewers had made the soundings ordered on the proposed Granite State avenue. Chairman Blaisdell answered yes, and that while not much ledge had been found it was of no use to attempt to put in the sewer unless an extra appropriation was made.
Ald. Phinney thought it rather a question of ward than ledge and then amidst an outburst of good feeling on the part of all concerned the meeting adjourned for two weeks.
CELEBRATION NOTES.
Remember the date—September 18th, 19th and 20th.
The presence of the Kearsarge Naval veterans of Boston will be a pleasant feature of the event.
All the highways of New Hampshire will certainly lead to Portsmouth during those three days in September.
The Kearsarge was the queen of the squadron at Portland and will of course attract as much attention here.
The board of trade has entered the work of arrangements with a will and the occasion can be nothing less than a success.
The men of our navy always come to Portsmouth with willingness, and the grand time in September appeals to them strongly.
It will be worth coming scores of miles to see that superb squadron of fighting ships riding at anchor in Portsmouth harbor.
If Portsmouth profits by Portland's showing in welcoming the ships and the guests, this old town will be fairly buried in bunting.
All about the state newspapers are booming the celebration generously, realizing that it will be not only a proud occasion for Portsmouth but for all New Hampshire.
EXHIBITION GOLF.
The guests at the Wentworth were favored on Thursday afternoon with an exhibition game of golf between two masters of the sport, Alexander Finlay, the professional golfer of Boston, and W. S. Courtney, the instructor at the Wentworth. The playing was exceptionally fine and was watched eagerly by a large crowd.

PERSONALS.
John Torrey of Newfields is in town today on business.
County Commissioner Colby is in town today on business.
William Rollins, Esq., is quite ill at his home on Pleasant street.
Martin D. Hoyt of Haverhill is visiting his parents at Newington.
Miss Grace Gould has returned from a two weeks' vacation in Maine.
Miss Sallie Hovey has arrived home after an extended visit to New York.
City Marshal Healy of Manchester was a visitor to this city on Thursday.
City Marshal Charles Bunker of Somersworth was in this city on Thursday.
Judge Robert G. Pike of Dover was in this city on Thursday, for a short time.
Mrs. George B. French is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Edgerly of Durham.
Miss Louise Morrison, bookkeeper at the store of W. H. Fay, is enjoying a vacation.
Miss Bertha Anderson of Woburn street is passing August at Cumberland Mills, Me.
Mrs. Margaret Chase of Lynn, is the guest of her brother, James Kehoe, of Bridge street.
Miss Laura Lowd of Union street is passing a few weeks in Boston as the guest of relatives.
Robert Mullen of Gorham, Me., is the guest of his brother, Dr. John Mullen, of Court street.
Miss Edith M. Ford of Newburyport is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel W. Adams, Union street.
Rev. E. M. O'Callaghan attended the funeral of Bishop Healey at Portland on Thursday morning.
Mrs. Anson Clark and family of Ipswich, Mass., are the guests of Mrs. John E. Grant at Kittery.
Misses Ida and Belle Varney of Farmington are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Levi Gilson, Dennet street.
Mr. Perry and Miss Alice Tubman of Maplewood, Mass., are visiting Dr. and Mrs. Fred Towle, State street.
Mrs. R. E. Smith of Kittery and Mrs. E. C. Hepworth of this city have left for an extended trip to Nova Scotia.
Mrs. Archie B. Coney of Haverhill, Mass., is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Russell, of State street.
Nason's Farragut house orchestra gives a concert next Wednesday evening at the Farragut house casino, Rye Beach.
Miss Josephine A. Pickering, a graduate of the Boston university, has been elected principal of the Greenland high school.
Mrs. John S. Tilton of Woburn street, who has been passing a week at her home, has returned to her cottage at Hedding.
Miss Edith Ford of Newburyport, Mass., is visiting her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel W. Adams, of Union street, for a few weeks.
H. H. Napp of Canton, N. Y., the new principal of the Portsmouth High school, has leased the Vermont house on Anstin street and will occupy it.
Miss Hattie Yates of Schenectady, N. Y., has returned from a stay at Bar Harbor, and is the guest of Mrs. A. R. Yates and daughters, of Middle street.
Mr. George H. Mosher and Miss Edith M. Rogers, both of Norridgewood, Me., were married Wednesday evening by City Clerk William H. Moore.
Mrs. Charles E. Goodhue, and little son, of Ipswich, Mass., are passing a few weeks in this city as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Freeman of Columbia street.
Mrs. Samuel Chaucey and children of Melrose, Mass., are passing the month of August with Judge Edward H. Adams and wife at their summer home in Stratham.
Dr. Joseph W. White, who is seriously ill at his home on Anstin street, was reported to be more comfortable on Thursday. Mrs. Ellis, who has been very ill at the home of Mr. White, is slightly improved.
Bion Brown, the man who struck a rich vein out in Alaska and who has many friends in this city, has been passing a few days in Portland. Quite a number of Portsmouth people shook hands with him there on Tuesday.
HARBOR FRONT NEWS.
Arrived, Aug. 10.—Schooners Wilson & Willard, Boston for Eliot; James Baker, Plum Island for Kittery; Herbert M. Rogers, do., tug Valley Forge, Philadelphia for Portland towing barges Oak Hill, Carbonero, latter for Boston; Preston; schooner Hattie Lewis, Boston for Eliot.
Sailed, Aug. 10.—Tug Piscataqua, barge New Castle, schooners Sadie A. Kimball, Estella, for Boston; George S. E. Merwin, Norfolk; W. J. Lipsitt, Baltimore; steamer Charles F. Mayer, do.

VETERANS AT BIDDEFORD.
Many From Kittery and This Vicinity at the Reunion on Thursday.
Biddeford's special observance of Old Home Week took place Thursday and chief among the guests were the veterans of the 27th Maine regiment, who had selected the place for holding their regimental reunion.
The reunion was unusually well attended by people from Kittery and this vicinity and among the veterans present were the following from Company G—J. W. Brown, Jotham H. Gerry, Oliver Cottle, W. H. Carr, A. H. W. Trefethen, John Pettigrew, Kittery; Hamden Keen, York; Josiah Keen, Newport, R. I.; Charles Lydston, Portsmouth; H. M. Paul, Eliot, Isaac Foye, Brookton, Mass. Company F—William M. Smith and N. M. Milliken, Kittery.
The following officers for the ensuing year were chosen:
President—John M. Hayes, Sanford.
Vice Presidents—Colonel J. M. Stone, Kennebunk; Captain J. F. Warren, Buxton; C. L. Hayes, Kittery.
Secretary—V. S. Hasty, Portland.
Treasurer—J. T. Mason, Biddeford.
Executive Committee—H. H. Barbank, Saco; M. S. Heard, North Berwick; W. S. Dunn, Portland; George W. Wakefield; George W. Gerrish, Berwick; H. W. Trefethen, Kittery; A. F. Smith, Biddeford; C. H. Norton, Biddeford; Erastus Moulton, Newton, Mass.; J. B. Smith, Kennebunkport.
THE KITTERY A SUCCESS.
The New Ferryboat Works Splendidly at Boston, on Thursday.
The new ferryboat Kittery, which went to Boston last week to have a new keel put on and to have her rudders made larger, was taken off the marine railway where the work was done and was given a trial in Boston harbor on Thursday afternoon.
Her builders and architect and the officials of the P. K. & Y., railroad were on board and all had the great satisfaction of seeing the boat work splendidly and perfectly satisfactory to all.
The steering apparatus worked to perfection and the engines were worked at full speed, with the result that the boat went through the water in great time.
The workmen, consisting of painters, electricians and laborers, who were employed on the boat while she was here, have completed their part of the finishing touches and the boat will go on the route by Sunday, it is expected.
IDENTIFIED CHAMPION.
Harold Poole, the Young Sailor, Easily Recognizes Him.
Harold Poole, the young sailor from Boston, who was the victim of an almost fatal assault in Brookline last June, and who has just recovered sufficiently to make the journey, arrived at Alfred jail Thursday afternoon to see if he could identify George Champion, a prisoner held on a charge of murder, as the man who assaulted him. After looking over all the prisoners, Poole picked out Champion as his assailant. The identification was made without assistance or suggestion from any one else.
Those who were present at the jail noticed that Champion apparently recognized Poole when he passed the cell. The signs of recognition were not so marked on the part of the boy. His final identification, however, was positive.
A NEW MILEAGE BOOK.
Recently a new mileage book has been issued by the Boston & Maine railroad. On Thursday the new books made their appearance among the passengers. The interesting feature of the new book is the fact that upon the back cover are numbers counting by twenties, to the amount of mileage in the book. The orders are that when the conductor takes out a fare, he shall punch out a corresponding number from the book. Thus if a passenger goes twenty miles he will punch out twenty, etc. The object of this is that the passenger may readily see the number of miles that have been taken off by the conductor. The conductors state when the newness of the innovation wears off, the arrangement will not then be a bother; it will rather assist in the rapid and easy collection of fares. With the exception of the back, the books are just the same as the old ones.
THEY STRUCK IT RICH.
It was a grand thing for this community that such an enterprising firm as the Globe Grocery Co. secured the agency for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, the wonderful remedy that has startled the world by its marvelous cures. The favor of enthusiasm over it has doomed their business, as the demand for it is immense. They give free trial bottles to sufferers, and positively guarantee to cure Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, and all Throat and Lung Troubles. A trial proves its merit. Price 50c and \$1.00.

WARD THREE CAUCUS.
The republicans of ward three held their caucus on Thursday evening, for the election of delegates to the convention, and did the business promptly and harmoniously. The warm time which had been prophesied did not occur. The ticket elected was as follows:
State—Solomon Schurman, Nathan McKenney;
Congressional—John Hallam, Charles H. Hayes;
Councillor—Richard S. Weston, John Goodrich;
Senatorial—Arthur Parham, George H. Greenough;
County—George K. Newick, Frank P. Rand;
Ward Committee—Ceylon Spinney, Frank P. Rand, C. C. Charlson, John Goodrich, George K. Newick, J. S. Young, John Hallam, Thos. Parham, C. E. Hodgdon, C. H. Hayes, Solomon Schurman, Wm. Shuttlesworth, Willis G. Mason, J. J. Wain, Charles Fernald.
AT THE NAVY YARD.
A twelve thousand dollar shipment of blocks has just been made to Cavite.
Pay Director Edward Bellows, U. S. N., was a visitor in Dover on Thursday.
The marines stationed here expect to be called upon for duty in China very soon.
There is a prospect of another large shipment of boats being called for to Cavite.
Naval Constructor F. L. Fernald, U. S. N., retired, was a visitor to the yard on Thursday.
Maj. O. C. Berryman, U. S. M. C., has gone to Washington for examination for promotion.
Quite a number of changes are taking place among the officers on the Yaphon and Eagle.
VISITED MR. AND MRS. BONE.
The clerks at French's dry goods store went to South Berwick, Me., on Wednesday evening, the 8th inst., and visited Mr. and Mrs. William Bone, upon the first anniversary of their wedding. Mrs. Bone was a clerk at French's, prior to her marriage. The party made the trip by barge, drawn by four horses. The occasion was most enjoyable, plenty of entertainment being furnished by talent in the visiting party. Freeman Caswell sang several songs. The clerks arrived back in town about half past four o'clock on Thursday morning.
RECEPTION ON THE EAGLE.
Commander F. F. Fletcher, U. S. N., and the other officers of the U. S. S. Eagle, at the navy yard, held a reception on board the vessel, Thursday afternoon, from four until six. It was a charming affair. About seventy-five were present, including quite a number of society people from this city. The Naval band, Director Reinwald, furnished fine music for the occasion. The ship's people had arranged some pleasing decorations, which included a profusion of palms. Ice and other refreshments were served.
A GREAT SUCCESS.
Seldom does an out-door function meet with such generous patronage as was given the orchard carnival at Rye Center on Thursday evening. It was held on the grounds of the Congregational church, under the auspices of that society, and fully five hundred persons attended. Several special electric cars had to be run from this city to accommodate the Portsmouth people who were attracted by the affair. The premises where the event took place were beautified by lanterns of various colors, bunting and other fitting accessories. The revenue from the carnival was exceedingly gratifying to its promoters.
ESTABLISHED IN 1872.
C. E. BOYNTON,
BOTTLETS OF ALL KINDS OF
Summer Drinks,
Ginger Ale, Lemonade, Root Beer, Tonic, Vanilla Orange and Strawberry Beer, Coffee, Chocolate and Soda Water in syphons for hotel and family use. Fountains charged at short notice.
Bottles of Elderberg and Milwaukee Lager, Porter, Refined Cider, Cream and Stock Ale.
ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED
A continuance of patronage is solicited from former customers and the public in general, and every endeavor will be made to fill all orders promptly and in a satisfactory manner.
C. E. Boynton
18 Bow Street, Portsmouth

A Sick Child
can be made healthy, happy and rosy by giving it True's Elixir. Worms cause ill health in thousands of children and their presence is not suspected.

TRUE'S Elixir
cures all the complaints common to children. Cures worms, biliousness, indigestion, constipation, etc.
TRUE'S Elixir Cures
Persons health to adults, acts immediately on the blood, cures diseases of the mucous lining of the bowels and stomach, gives tone and vigor. Price 50 cents. Ask your druggist for it. Write for book "Children and their Diseases." DR. J. F. TRUE & CO., Auburn, Maine.

THE FLAG GOES UP
In many strange and remote places nowadays. It goes up to stay and it means civilization, prosperity and happiness wherever it floats.
We have RAISED THE FLAG OF LOW PRICES in this city. It has gone up to stay. It means satisfaction and economy. It stands for the best Tailor-Made Suits and Overcoats at the Lowest Possible Prices.
Better Goods and Lower Prices than ever before.
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**You Know That
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THE CONFECTIONER.
Makes His Own High Grade CANDIES.
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TANKS
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Gasoline and Hot Air Engines.
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ESTIMATES GIVEN ON APPLICATION
EXPERIENCED MEN TO DO THE WORK
Steam, Hot Water and Hot Air Heating,
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39 to 45 Market St.
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SHAKE NO MORE**
CURES MALARIA
50c. a bottle at druggists or direct from Dr. Decker Medicine Co., Patterson, N. J.